ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,549—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th Feb.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	18th "
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.I. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4393	F. Cole	29th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4393	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Andriovich	2,918	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail or or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
S.S. LANDAURA, 3,338 tons on or about 28th February.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1899. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA,
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	5,000	2nd March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 530	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 960.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 28th February, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at moderate rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 9th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th March.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 10th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1899. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	K	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	707	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.
A MECHANIC FOREMAN who thoroughly understands the working and is capable of taking charge of Boilers, Pumps, Pumping and Winding Engines and other machinery of a Colliery, both surface and underground, including workshops. Salary 250 rising to 300 by annual increments with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age to—
THE MANAGER,
Warora Colliery,
Warora, C.P.
Warora, 17th February, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

ÆRATED WATERS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
Deliver their well-known
ÆRATED WATERS to any Part of Bombay FREE.
GUARANTEED PURITY!
PERFECT FILTRATION!
NEVER FAILING FRESHNESS!
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!
ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	17	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	9
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100		"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100		"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100		"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
OF
MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
COFFEE—Best ground daily.
TEAS—Nilghirry.
FRENCH STORES as Royans á la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.
Our Goods are known to be only of the best.

F. CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS STORES AND GROCERIES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, POONA.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR
is ENSURED TO THOSE who daily use
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
which strengthens the hair and promotes the growth BY NATURAL MEANS.
IT PROVIDES all the nourishment necessary WITHOUT UNDULY "FORCING" the GROWTH and its effects are therefore permanent. It gives a LUXURIANT FRESHNESS and VIGOUR to the hair which is not to be obtained by other means.
It is GUARANTEED a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND and FREE FROM any CHEMICAL or MINERAL SUBSTANCE WHATEVER.
DOES NOT STAIN or INJURE the MOST DELICATE SKIN or FABRIC and is
A REALLY ELEGANT PREPARATION suited for the use of Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Exquisitely Perfumed.
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

KEMP'S SEIDLITZ
IN ONE BOTTLE—with MEASURE and GLASS STIRRING ROD—provides the true SEIDLITZ SPRING MINERAL WATER.
IN EFFERVESCENT FORM
with the minimum of trouble.
THIS SALT is prepared and packed in THE COMPANY'S LABORATORY and can be relied upon as the nearest approach to the NATURAL WATER which has BEEN PRODUCED.
A HIGHLY REFRESHING MORNING DRAUGHT.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-3, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

AT
THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE
is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE
possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

DERMAZYSTOS (HORSE SKIN LINIMENT.)

	Rs. a.
This liniment possesses remarkable properties in the treatment of all classes of skin diseases peculiar to horses, cows, dogs, and other animals. No matter in what particular form the malady may appear, whether in ulcers, pimples, or scaly or nodular eruptions on the skin, resulting in loss of coat and other unsightly patches, this liniment, properly and assiduously applied, will speedily produce a change, ultimately leaving the skin clean and healthy, and the coat glossy and new. In mange especially are the beneficial effects of this liniment most apparent and satisfactory. Per bottle	1 4

PREPARED ONLY BY
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographic Presses. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette, Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "BELL" MAP MEASURER.

(Patent No. 23,027.) Price, Rs. 2-0.

This little Instrument is invaluable to Soldiers, Hunting-men, Surveyors, Cyclists, Yachtsmen, Pedestrians, and Tourists. It is in the form of a pencil case, with a ring for attaching it to the watch chain. In the place where the lead of a pencil is usually found, there is fixed a small revolving wheel, serrated like a miniature circular saw. Run this wheel over the surface of a map, along the road, or on the river, round the curves and corners, and the Measurer will indicate by the ring of a bell each mile traversed. By means of the Measurer it will also be possible to ascertain at once the shorter of two routes, and to reckon cab fares to a nicety, as the sharpest curves can be taken with the greatest ease, and the instrument will not slip on a glazed surface. As there is no mechanism, it can never get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Hold the instrument as you would a pen, and start it with the zero mark on the wheel at the point you wish to start from, and roll it gently along each ring marking one mile or fraction of a mile, according to the scale of the map. The instruments are made to the scale of 1 mile to the inch, and are consequently adapted to all maps where the scale is an even number.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

PROFESSOR A. B. VON GEYER

will Exhibit Daily, from to-day, at 9 P.M.,

The TWO GREAT WONDERS of the age,

The 1898 Bioscope and Edisons' 98 Phonograph, with the latest Additions of Bettini's Microphonograph.

LIVING PICTURES AND VOICES.

Tragic and Comic Scenes and Speeches, etc.

Don't miss this opportunity. Praised Everywhere, Certificates from H. M. the QUEEN and ROYALTIES of Europe.

PROF. LEO,

he Great Conjuror of the Alhambra, London, Has been engaged for the next 2 Nights—Arrived by the last Mail.

On SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY,

PROF. A. B. VON GEYER

Will give a Special AFTERNOON MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

As a Special Treat for Children.

(Half-price to any part of the House.)

SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, AT 5 and 9 P.M.

PROF. LEO, the Great CONJUROR of the Alhambra, will Exhibit his Wonderful Feats at BOTH PERFORMANCES.

Doors Open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m., sharp.

ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price.

A. EDWARDS,
Manager.

S. S. "CREWE HALL,"

ARRIVED 23RD FEBRUARY, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

ccers. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd February, 1899.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED:—

SATURDAY	4th	March	1899.
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for provisioning the prisoners of the House of Correction for a period of twelve months commencing 1st April, 1899, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. on the 2nd March, 1899 (THURSDAY).

C. N. HALL,
Superintendent H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED

ધી નીઝ ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા પ્રસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Gordhundas Soondarjas in place of Mr. Gordhundas Cursondas, deceased.

4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Anundjee Bhanjee as an Auditor in place of Mr. Framjee Tehmoojee, resigned.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1898-99 and to fix their remuneration.

6TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,

c.c. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23rd February to 11th March, 1899, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

etition for Probate of the Will of GOVIND PARSAD GUNGARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

LALLA SUKHDEO, one of the executors named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 9th day of February, 1899.

Mr. K. B. MEHTA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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A FINE historical library, it goes without saying, is one of the choicest possessions of an educated man. But a collection truly deserving the name is within the reach of but few; and in any event a collection of real value takes years for its requirement. Save in the rare instances where a cultured man has spent his years in this task and dies or sells off his library, it cannot be bought outright. Nor, on the other hand, does there exist any compact series of volumes epitomising all history which a busy man may wish to lay hands on. There are manuals of political history, perhaps; but these tell little of individuals and nothing of the broader history of civilization, nothing of the evolution of government, or of science, or inventions, or the fine arts, or manufactures, or music, or commerce, or the drama, or literature—nothing of the larger story of the advance of the human race. If one wishes to know the history of these matters he must go elsewhere and to detached volumes.

Again if one has a mind to place upon his bookshelves only the history of those nations which at one time or another have dominated the earth, he finds himself BEWILDERED AND BAULKED, by the bare variety of choice and the multiplicity of existing works. The story of England is a sufficient example. There has been English history for a thousand years or more. Macaulay takes five volumes to tell the story of sixteen years; Froude requires twelve volumes for an equally limited period; Freeman devotes six volumes to the Norman Conquest; Hume six more to the period ante-dating the Revolution; Kinglake ten volumes to the story of the Crimean War; Knights Popular History is in eight volumes; Gardiner's the same.

To choose from these HUNDREDS OF VOLUMES with discrimination would require a knowledge of the mere bibliography of history such as very few persons possess and such a collection would, moreover involve an outlay which very few are willing to make. There exists, it is clear a very distinct need for some single all-in-forming work upon History.

In reality just such a work as this exists. So deeply ingrained in the public mind is the idea that an encyclopædia is a mere dry-as-dust compilation of second or third-hand knowledge that it seems at first sight an over-statement to say that the *Encyclopædia Britannica* comprises within itself a fine library of history; yet such is, nevertheless, the fact.

There are many to whom it will come as a revelation to find that practically all the great historians of this generation are represented, each by some notable article or series of articles, in this marvellous compendium of human knowledge. Yet they are all there—Macaulay and Freeman, and Symonds and Gardiner, Villari and Fyffe, and Cox and Sayce, and Garnett and Jebb, and Dean Church and Professor Lindsay, and Wellhausen and Bryce, and Goldwin Smith and John Morley, and Professor Seeley, and a score of others.

Pursuing that policy which has made the *Encyclopædia Britannica* THE ONE WORK OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD one finds that upon the subjects of history, as upon matters of science and art and economics and all the rest, the one man most competent to write upon a given topic has everywhere been chosen to treat that topic for the "Encyclopædia." Note a few of the articles. Probably no man ever lived whose knowledge of English history was quite so broad and comprehensive as that of the late Professor Freeman—that is, unless purchasers one except Macaulay. It is Professor Freeman, in conjunction with Professor Gardiner, who deals with English history for the "Encyclopædia," while Macaulay sketches in his brilliant fashion the career of Pitt.

The citations might be continued almost endlessly but these are sufficient to indicate the standing of the writers upon historical topics for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to reveal their authority and worth.

AND ALL THESE ARTICLES, it is of importance to remember, are not mere compilations; they are first-hand studies from men who have made the particular subjects upon which they write more or less of a life-time study. Almost every one of these writers has dealt with his particular subject in a larger and more exhaustive way in separate works. What they have given to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is the very essence, the vital substance, as it were, of this larger work.

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Of course, this is touching upon BUT A SINGLE SIDE of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*: the latter is not only a library of history, but of science and art and philosophy, and biography, and economics, and medicine, and theology, and law, and the like. It is difficult to convey to any man who has not made daily use of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* a vivid idea of its vast range and of the individual excellence of its various treatises. Only a dipping into the volumes themselves, day after day, can bring home this fact. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* is so wholly different from any other work of similar aim that it stands alone. It is not so much an Encyclopædia as a splendid library of essential human knowledge.

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Under instruction from the Trustees of the estate of Mr. W. Thacker, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, Teacher's glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, first rate ebonized grand upright piano by Hose and Co., first rate engravings books, carpets, English letter box cane matting etc., etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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Under instructions from Bai Bhicajee, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Manockjee Dadabhoy Bhagat and pursuant to the High Court order dated 19th October, 1898, made in Suit No. 270 of 1898, wherein Cursetjee Manockjee Bhagat and others are plaintiffs and Bhicajee, widow defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the days and time hereunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th MARCH 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Feras land or vacant ground situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 5850 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 342, Collector's new No. 13191, and new survey No. 1-498, and the said piece of Foras land or vacant ground is situated and lying on the northern side of the said Dharavi Road, and is now in the occupation of the vendor and bound as follows,—on the east by ground of Nagcoli Collee, on the west partly by the ground of Manoo Mengull, Coolee, and partly by the ground of Manockjee Dadabhai Bhagat, on the north by the ground of Luxeli Oodhur, and on the south by the ground of Mooka Custuja.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Government Tooca Foras Ground situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Nanguam, Dravee in Mahim District, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 199, and containing by admeasurement 4,920 square yards be the same little more or less, bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the Government ground, on or towards the north by the ground of Bhoka Nanjee Patell, and on or towards the south by the ground of Dhondoo Jowba.

On THURSDAY, the 9th MARCH, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Free-hold old salt Bhatty Ground, containing fourteen Khanehurs situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Mahim district, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 247 and containing by admeasurement 2,932 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follow,—that is to say on the east partly by the ground of Jangoo Fram and partly by the ground of Beegaree Goolam, on the west partly by the ground of Jangoo Fram, partly by the ground of Oonder Wadila and partly by the ground of Foras Mungia, on the north partly by the ground of Jangoo Fram, and partly by the ground of Luckdia Oonder, and on the south by the ground of Castia Colee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangbir and Seervai, Solicitors etc. to the undersigned.

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Very Valuable Furniture,
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Best Plated ware, Rich Crockery and Glassware, etc., also Horses and Carriages, etc., etc.

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at Malabar Hill,
the Property of
the Hon'ble Late Sir LOUIS KERSHAW,
Chief Justice.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th February, 1899.

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Rorke's Drift	By	A de Neville.
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Quatre Bras	"	do.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 10.55m., 11.7s. Low water, 4.53m., 4.35s.

W. H. Gribbin and Co. Limited, first general meeting, Kalla Chowki Road, Parel, 4 p.m.

Laying foundation-stone of F. D. Petit Parsee Sanatarium by Lord Sandhurst, Cumballa Hill, 5 p.m.

Evening party to Miss E. A. Manning, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's bungalow, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, 9 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Professor A. B. von. Geyer, 9 p.m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the St. George's Hospital, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Saturday the 25th inst.—Mails for Colombo and the Straits Settlements per s. s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Tuesday the 28th inst.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.—Ramkslarin Mahabir, a Purdsee, aged thirty-two years, a milkman; by profession, was on Wednesday afternoon, feeding one of his buffalos, in his stable at Curry Road, when the animal gored him, causing a wound on the head. The injured man was treated at the J J Hospital.

A NEW KHAN SAHEB.—The friends and admirers of Mr. Saleh Mahomed Ibrahim, upon whom the title of Khan Saheb has been conferred, by the Government of India, entertained him at an evening party, yesterday, at the Bungalow of Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Jacob's Circle. The premises were gaily decorated and tastefully illuminated on the occasion of the interesting proceedings; and a large number of Khoja and other citizens were present to do honour to the new Khan Saheb.

IMPORTING DISEASED MEAT INTO BOMBAY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. David Aaron sub-inspector of the Municipal Markets, charged Subrati Nanajali, a Mahomedan butcher, with importing lbs. 80, of diseased buffalo meat from Coorla into Bombay, without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused was arrested with the meat in his possession at the Musjid Station of the G. I. P. Railway, on the 19th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Aaron informed the Magistrate that the accused had been twice before convicted on a similar charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of one months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN INSANE CONVICT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba by Mr. Turner the Coroner, on view of the body of Maloo Ellapa, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was a convict lunatic. About eleven months ago he was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, with house trespass. During the inquiry of the case before the Magistrate, deceased was found to be of unsound mind, and under the order of the local Government, Maloo was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. On Wednesday afternoon deceased was drinking water at a stand pipe in the asylum, when he suddenly fainted away and died in a few minutes. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to sudden failure of the heart's action. A verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

JAMMED BETWEEN BUFFERS OF RAILWAY WAGGONS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of Sumbhoo Gopal, aged twenty years. The deceased was engaged as a labourer, in unloading pressed bales of cotton from waggons at the G I P Railway goods yard at Lower Colaba. On Wednesday afternoon after some waggons had been unloaded, the labourers were shunting them. The deceased, who was at the rear of the waggons, attempted to pass through the waggons, and in doing so was jammed between the buffers of two of the waggons. He was extricated from his perilous position, and was found to be unconscious. The Railway police removed the man to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where on arrival he was found to be dead. His body was then taken to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MADAME MARIE LOUISE OR SWAMY ABHAYANANDA.—Among the passengers arriving here to-morrow (Saturday) by the mail steamer Carthage is an interesting personage Madame Marie Louise, an American lady of French birth. She may be shortly described as the Annie Besant of New York, for like Mrs. Besant she was long known as a fearless progressive advanced lady and ultimately became a follower of *Hinduism*. The Madame now is at the head of the Swamy Vivakananda's Vedantic movement in America under the pseudonym of Abhayananda assumed when she formally adopted the life of the Indian Sadhu and pledged her life to the propagation of Vedantism. She has established Adwaitic schools at Chicago, Brooklyn and other places and holds regular classes almost every day. A large number of people are said to attend them. A reception for her is being arranged among the Hindus and if she could be induced to stay here for a few days in spite of plague, a lecture by her will be arranged for.

ABSENTING FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Frank Barrett an European, was charged, before Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with failing to return to the workhouse, on the expiration of the leave granted to him by the Governor of the workouse on the 15th September 1893. The accused put in his defence stated that he was declared a vagrant in 1896, and was ordered to be sent to the workhouse. In the month of December of the same year, he obtained leave to go in search of employment, promising to return in the evening, but failed to do so. Barrett subsequently wrote a letter to the Magistrate to say that he would get employment. He succeeded in securing an employment in the Southern Maratha Railway, the Military Works at Calcutta and other places. Recently he was out of employ and gave himself up to the police at Poona. The Magistrate ordered accused to be rigorously imprisoned for eight days and to be sent to the workhouse as a vagrant, after his discharge from the jail.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Caetan Sequeira, a Goanese cook with attempting to commit suicide by drowning himself in a well. It appeared that last night at 9-30, a police sepoy, No 1710 C saw the accused jumping into a well at the corner of the 1st Marine Street and the Wellington Street. He at once jumped after him and shouted out to another sepoy doing duty near by to fetch a rope. In the meanwhile the sepoy, who had jumped into the well, caught the accused by his neck and tried to keep him above water, but the accused closed in with him to get himself free. The sepoy thereupon called out for help, and two townsmen, named Rama Jaga and Gopal Raghu, who happened to be there at the time, threw themselves in the well just in time to save both the sepoy and the accused. A rope was at last fetched, and the accused taken out of the well. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the police surgeon for examination as to the condition of his mind. His Worship praised the gallant conduct of the two townsmen for their prompt assistance, and ordered Rs. 5 to be given to each of them from the poor box. He also expressed his intention of reporting the conduct of the policeman to the Commissioner of Police with a view to his service being fitly recognised.

OLD OFFENDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Walker charged Darsi Ramji, Kasia, Mahadoo, and Nanji Khatau, all old offenders, with housebreaking, theft and receiving stolen property, in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,585 belonging to one Govind Prag. Mr Wellingar pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the second accused. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant, who was a washerman, resided at the 1st Bhoiwada. On the morning of the 16th instant, he went to Parel, leaving his wife, named Luxmi, in the house. On his return in the afternoon he found the padlock on the door of his room broken open, and two tin boxes containing the stolen ornaments removed from it. Constable Jones, who inquired into the case, stated that on receiving certain information he went to Wari Bunder to the house of one Syed Lal, a cart-owner with whom the accused had kept some of the ornaments. He conducted Mr. Jones to a house near the Maratha Plague Hospital, where he saw Kasia and Mahadev. They took him to Dharsis house at Two Tanks, and on search, property of the value of Rs. 117 was discovered. Subsequently the house of Kasia and Mahadev was searched, and they gave up some more property. The police succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 1,457. The first three accused pleaded guilty to the charge and made statements implicating one another in the offence; while the last accused denied all knowledge of the matter. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them each to an aggregate term of four years hard labour.

"DR. THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL of 20, Hatton Garden London.

THE INSOLVENCY OF A LATE PLAGUE OFFICER.

RE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE BHANDARA.

At the Insolvency Court on Wednesday last, the case of Pestongi Framjee Bhandara, a late plague officer was heard before the Honourable Justice Russell. Insolvent and his wife were examined at the instance of Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee, who was represented by Mr. Rivett Carnac with reference to certain alleged fraudulent transfers of the insolvent's business.

The insolvent in his examination by Mr. Carnac said he carried on the business of the Middlesex Dairy and the Middlesex Bakery at Grant Road, the former from 1894 and the latter from November 1897. He was the sole proprietor of both establishments and started with a capital of Rs. 100. He had no capital of his own for the bakery, but he borrowed Rs. 400. He had a cash capital of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. Dinbai is his wife; and he made the debit entry of Rs. 2,270 paid to her for expenses from August 1896 to that day. He did not pay her Rs. 2070 that day. She kept the separate account of household expenses. He did not pay her any money that day. She had some money of her own, Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. He was a landlord some time ago; he had land, about 700 acres; and she was cultivating it on her own account. She was managing the dairy business and she kept the daily cash. The books he had lodged in the Official Assignee's office would show the proceeds of the butter milk. His wife was the manager and he used to pay her the daily proceeds of the butter milk. He commenced the business of the bakery on the 21st November 1897. He had debited the monies paid to his wife from time to time in 1894-95, and for a few months in 1896. He paid to Dinbai Rs. 122 on the 5th August 1896 on account of household expenses, and then ceased in consequence of his carelessness. He did not open new books of the dairy business in November 1897; his wife did. No consideration money was paid to him by his wife. On the contrary, he was in her debt for certain expenses for the household. He was managing the Middlesex Dairy from 21st November 1897. The new books shewed that they belonged to his wife and were in her handwriting. On every day there was a mixture of his and his wife's handwriting in almost all the books. He made a loss in the Dairy business. There were several debts which remained unpaid. His wife paid the household expenses. He was not the proprietor of the Bakery on the date of his insolvency. The bakery business commenced with a capital of Rs. 21 in his wife's name. He ceased to be the owner of the bakery on the 31st July 1898, and his son Jahanbux became the owner of the bakery. He is an adopted son and is 21 years of age. Insolvent did not sell the bakery business to him: he started with a capital of Rs. 100 which he got from his grand father-in-law. The books are with him, not lodged with the Official Assignee. He had now gone from Bijapur to Sholapur, having left Bombay on the 19th December 1898. Insolvent had no interest in the business of the bakery, which was still going on. His wife was defraying the household expenses out of the income of the dairy and the bakery; and he was getting his maintenance out of the business. He had kept a carriage and horse be a cost of Rs. 25 per month. He had three carriages and two ponies, and one hand-cart. The carriages and horses were in the stable at Grant Road, of which his wife paid the rent, although the rent bills were made out in his name. One pony belonged to him, and his wife purchased the other pony for Rs. 50 out of her monies, the earnings of the dairy and the bakery. She opened a livery stable in 1895. He had not made over the carriages and horses to the Official Assignee, as he was not the owner of them. He was an insolvent in 1891 for Rs. 14,500. He had no idea that he paid or drew money at William Watson and Co. since 1897. There was no account with the Bank at the time when he transferred his business. In 1887 or 1888 he opened an account in his name as the guardian of his son. He had no idea of his wife's affairs. It might be that he drew cheques in 1895-97 to the extent of Rs. 18,000. He did not think his gross earnings in those years were to the extent of Rs. 43,000 or Rs. 44,000. His wife put no money in the bank. He gave over the business to his wife on the condition that she should support the family; and if there were any savings, and if the creditors did not press, she should liquidate the debts and she had done so. When the creditors pressed hard, he was obliged to file his petition.

Dinbai the wife of the insolvent, said she married him in 1881. She received at that time about Rs. 3,000 from her father and relations. She had still an account with the Post Office Savings' Bank, about Rs30 or Rs.35 to her credit. She earned in farming at the Panch Mahals. She assisted her husband in the dairy business. In 1897 he was in difficulties, and she paid him money. She sold her ornaments to help her husband. He was indebted to her now.

After some further examination, his Lordship ordered that Dinbai should retain possession of the three carriages and two horses until the further order of the court, and do show cause why she should not deliver over forthwith to the Official Assignee the said carriages and horses, and any other moveable property of the insolvent in her possession. It was further ordered that the insolvent should serve notices forthwith to his creditors, and the hearing of the insolvency be taken up after the two part-heard cases. Service of rule *nisi* on insolvent and his wife dispensed with. Rule to be heard this day week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	17	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	5	41
C Market, Bhoi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	46	16	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	15	6	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	21	84
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	17	10	18
G Mahim and Worlee	10	7	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	79	93
Total	149	146	347
Total plague deaths to date	35,781	31,691	
Same date last year	175	156	301

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

The dead body of a Hindu named Shanker Gungaram, aged fifteen years, was found lying on the Docks Tank Parel road, on Wednesday afternoon. The body was examined by the district medical officer, who pronounced it to be a case of plague. Another Hindu named Visram Yessoo, aged forty years, was found dead on Duncan road on the same day. The cause of death was assigned to plague. The police found the dead body of a Hindu, name and residence unknown, by the side of Carnac road. The Hindu appeared to be of the labouring class and of thirtyr-five years of age. The medical officer certified the case to be due to plague. Shanker Pandoo, a mendicant boy, aged seven years having no fixed place of residence was found lying dead at Itobe street, with his mother sitting by the side of his dead body. The cause of death was certified to be due to plague.

DAMAUN.

ON Monday there were four deaths from plague at Lower Damaun the victims being a Soni, a Khasri, a Sootar and a Doobla. On Tuesday there were two deaths in Katheria, one that of a Bramin boy of 16 years and the other of Ruttonji Jivan, a well-known shipbuilder. The total of plague deaths during this month up to date comes to 44 while the month of February during the last year showed a case plague mortality bill. The Indian Plague Commission has signified its intention to take the evidence of Mr. Sorabji Damaunwalla, and he will be examined in Bombay on the 14th March.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 21st instant:—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	18,412	11
Mrs. Lane Anderson	500	0
The Maharajah of Darbhunga in memory of his brother the late Maharajah, through the Government of Bombay	2,500	0
Total	Rs. 21,412	11

ADVICE to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s., 1-3d. per bottle.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AND THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Bombay has acquired a most active and practical Commissioner of Police in the person of Mr. Hartley Kennedy, I trust that he will not lose time in having the law of Criminal Procedure as affecting the Police in the town and island of Bombay consolidated into practical working order. During my practice at the police Courts I have had many opportunities of studying the Criminal procedure Code more especially in its application to the working of the Bombay Police force, and I have been frequently surprised, mostly painfully, to find that in many important respects, more particularly in the recovery, of "stolen property" and property delivery whereof has been induced by cheating, the hands of the police are practically tied as will appear more clearly from what follows; and more than once I have had to soothe my lamenting clients with that remark, We are all aware that in a City like ours many opportunities are afforded to offenders to make away with the property forming the subject matter of the offence in a very short time Notorious receivers of stolen property who live and, grow rich by their nefarious gains exist in large numbers in the city and they are ever ready and willing to help the thieves in many instances with their own tools to rapidly conceal or convert the proceeds of theft and other offences. Though the present Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 5 of 1898) like the former Code of 1882 has left in darkness the question as to whether a prisoner arrested by the Bombay police must be placed before a Magistrate within 24 hours after his arrest (section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code not affecting the Bombay police). Such is the crystalized practice now obtaining here, that a prisoner is generally placed before a Magistrate with the least possible delay after his arrest and always within three period. Within this short space of time left to the police to conduct their investigation and recover the property, in rare instances the whole of it and in a few instances merely a part is recovered by them. In many instances the rest is quite likely to be recovered by them, if the prisoner is given into their custody. But please mark what happens when the prisoner in placed before the magistrate; the police officer asks for a remand to recover the rest of the property which is generally granted to him but the custody of the prisoner is refused, he being committed to jail. The prisoner may be willing to hand over the rest of the property to the police or point out the place from which it could be recovered and the police as is quite natural perfectly ready and willing to recover the same, but the very person who could point it out is taken away from their hands and thus the poor complainant who has been robbed, is left lamenting his fate. The Magistrates are not to blame in the matter nor the police. Both are helpless here in Bombay for the law does not allow it and the Court therefore does not award the custody of the prisoner to the police officer in charge. But pass the limits of the town and Island of Bombay and even the third class Magistrate in the district is empowered by section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code to remand a prisoner to the custody of the police for good cause shown. Here in Bombay however this cannot be done for section 167 and the whole chapter containing that section have been judicially held by Justice Strachey to have no application to Bombay. This must needs appear strange, but all the same it is quite true By some curious accident the legislature have left the public and the Police of Bombay in this predicament and it behoves us to bring this matter prominently to the notice of the authorities so that the grievance may be removed. I have heard it on the part complainant who sees his last ray of hope to get back his stolen property, perhaps the savings of a life time, fading away with the refusal of the Magistrate to remand the prisoner into police custody for how so ever short a space of time, can be better imagined than described.

Before concluding this part of the letter I may add that though formerly some magistrate did remand prisoners to police custody and thus alleviated the grievance, after the point was argued by some learned counsel sometime ago, they have now uniformly abandoned the practice as being unwarranted by Law. "Hinc illae lacrymae."

While on this subject I may point out another anomaly in the present Code of Criminal Procedure in its application to the Bombay police. The offences of cheating by personation and cheating and thereby inducing delivery of property have been made cognizable by the new Code of 1898. Now, can any one point out, under what legal authority the police can seize and recover without a search warrant, property out of which a person has been cheated? It is undoubtedly not "stolen property" within the definition of that expression in the Penal Code, which definition has to be adopted in the interpretation of the Criminal Procedure Code. The only section under which a Police officer in Bombay is empowered to search for and seize property without a search warrant signed by a Magistrate, is section 93 of Act 18 of 1850. That section contains so many reservations and is so narrow in its operation that it is practically unworkable and useless for the growing exigencies of a city like Bombay. Though I am aware personally of a number of cheating cases in which the Bombay police have arrested the offenders without a magistrates warrant and recovered the property from their possession I am not cognisant of even a single instance in which the Commissioner of Police has issued a warrant for the seizure of such property. It will be certainly news to me if any one informs me how many such warrants the Commissioner of police has issued under that section since the first of July 1893 the date on which the new procedure code came into force in Bombay. Even in such important cases as murder, grievous, hurt, poisoning, mischiefs by fire etc. the police have no power under section 93 of the Police Act (XIII of 1850) to search for and seize the evidence of the crime in the shape of a knife, or stick, or poison or any thing else, in the possession of the accused, experience has shown that in such cases immediate search and seizure of articles throwing suspicion against the accused are indispansable. But I may be asked here, well how have the Bombay Police got on all these years in similar circumstances? My answer is they have searched for and seized such articles in the house or possession of the offenders unarmed with a search warrant. Every Police officer again, from the Superintendent down to the Native sepoy enlisted the other day has taken a part in such search and seizure. No one has raised the question of the legality of such procedure yet, and things have thus gone on without a hitch. Now that we have a specially revised Code of Criminal procedure, I ask if it is not time enough that this matter should be legislatively attended to, and the police armed with the necessary powers. Here again the moment you leave aside the Bombay police and speak about the District police everything is alright. Special powers are given to them by section 155 of the Code and so far as they are concerned they are amply armed by the authority of law. By some oversight the Bombay police alone are left to shift for themselves in such matters.

Passing on next to the investigations to be conducted by the Bombay police let us examine if they have sufficient legal powers given to them. What right have they I ask to call persons acquainted with the facts of a particular case and question them? What right have they to ask persons to produce books of accounts or any other thing necessary for the investigation into any offence before them? What if a person fully cognizant of the circumstances relating to an offence refuses when asked to attend and state what he knows? How can the Bombay Police compel him What police officer here, has the power of issuing a summons to attend at an investigation to give evidence—a power given by the Code to certain members of the District police? Here again their brethren on the other side of the creek seem to be better provided for than they (see S.160 Criminal Procedure Code) Take another instance. In non cognizable cases where magistrates refer a matter to police enquiry and report what machinery have the Bombay police to compel the attendance of the person accused to make the necessary investigation? If he be sent for him and the latter refused to go to his quarters what then? How is his attendance to be secured? I repeat that there is no machinery of law in existence to come to the assistance of the Bombay policeman in these circumstance! I hope our energetic Commissioner will look into this matter and officially draw the attention of the Government to the same—Yours &c.

Feb. 23 1899. S. G. VELINKER

THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital which was closed in May last when the necessity for its continuance was no longer felt was re-opened on Monday. The following members of the committee were present:—Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, The Hon. Mr. Vizbhukandas Atmaram, Rao Bahadurs K. G. Desai and Bhaskee Rao B. Pitale, Drs. G. B. Kher and H. B. Naik Messrs. Eknath Raghunath Khote, N. V. Mandlik Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Bhiwa Ramji Nare Gangadhar Devji, B. S. Waidya, and Harichand Pandurang Pitale, Janardhan Gopal, Narayan Trim, bak Vaidya, S. D. Khote, and D. J. Padhye. This hospital is located in the Churney Road Garden and consists of for the present two structures of a semi-permanent character kindly erected by Messrs Thakersey Mulji and Sons and one ordinar ward with the other necessary shed complete The committee of management has been re-constituted having for its honorary secretaries, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Rao Chseb Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Messrs. S. D. Khote and D. G. Padhye to whose exertions the hospital owes its re-assistation. Mr. Harichand Pandurang Pitale J. P. has kindly consented to act as honorary treasurer. Dr. G. B. Kher, who had last year rendered good services gratuitously had again been pleased to accept the office of the honorary chief medical officer, Rao Saheb N. T. Vaidya having in brief and appropriate terms given a history of the hospital in the Committee room. The Hospital is chiefly intended for middle class Hindus who have purdy for some time been feeling the need of an institution of the kind.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ILLEGAL CONVICTION UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOVIND GUNDO.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. D. Dalaya, first class magistrate of Koregaum, who, in August last, convicted the accused of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, and fined him Rs. 20, in default simple imprisonment for ten days. Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The first class magistrate remarked that about the end of October last, the accused's son died of plague in the village of Supne, and Dr. Robertson, who was then recently appointed plague authority, went to the village and ordered the accused and others who lived in the house, where the plague case had occurred, not to leave the village, and that they should be under observation in the usual way. Dr. Robertson advised the inmates to live in another house belonging to themselves in the same village, but a little detached from other dwellings. Accused appeared to have left the village soon after Dr Robertson went away. On the 22nd October, accused was at the Mulkarpet camp. On the 3rd November, the police officer in charge of the detention camp gave accused a pass. The next time that Dr. Robertson went to the village, he found that the accused had left without a pass. It was clear from the evidence of Dr. Robertson, the magistrate said that the accused was told not to leave the village The accused and the police patel denied this direction. The magistrate believed Dr. Robertson. The village had been declared an infected area by the District Magistrate, and the accused went away in spite of Dr. Robertson's order, without a pass and in disobedience of the order. He was therefore convicted and fined as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: Rule 2 of those sanctioned by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act 3 of 1897, and published in the *Government Gazette*, part of 1897, at page 1717, contains the proviso that "the prohibition mentioned in this rule must not be issued until segregation quarters have been erected outside the town or village." It is admitted in this case that no such quarters were erected outside the village in question. Lieut. Robertson, I. M. S., states this and says that in consequence he advised the accused, as a case of plague had taken place in his own house, to go and live in another house of his in the same village. It would seem, therefore, that it was a piece of advice or recommendation rather than a positive order not to leave the village: at any rate the prohibition was illegal. The accused seems to have done all that he could do; he left his village, went to the detention camp at Mulkarpet, and stayed there the necessary time, and on leaving was furnished with a pass. The conviction is quite illegal, and we reverse it and the sentence; and direct that the fine paid be refunded.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, of the above Company was held on Wednesday afternoon, at its registered office, No 10 Hummum Street, Fort, Mr Eknath R Khote presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

The last ordinary general meeting of the company was held on the 23rd March 1898 when the directors, report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1897 were submitted to and adopted by the shareholders. The directors now submit the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last. Two interim dividends of 2 per cent. each were paid in April and August last, absorbing the sum of Rs 23,123 A sum of Rs 20,000 was placed to deterioration and renewal account, and Rs 431 written off for expenses connected with the issue of Debentures thus leaving a balance of Rs 59,723,13 10 now available for disposal. The board recommend that this sum be dealt with as follows—To be placed to Deterioration and Renewal Account, Rs. 10,000-0 making with the sum of Rs 20,000-0-0 abovementioned, Rs. 30,000-0-0 for the year Rs 10,000-0 0, To be placed to reserve Fund Account, Rs 3,629-13-0, bringing the total of this account up to Rs. 10,000-0-0 3,629-13-0, To be applied in reduction of the item standing in the accounts as Consideration received by cancellation of the Vendor's Certificates 20,000-0-0. Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last at the rate of 4 per cent, making with the Interim Dividends above referred to a total Dividend for the year of 8 per cent. 23,123 0-0 To next year's accounts 2,971-0-10 Rs 59,723-13-10. The sum of Rs. 20,000 to be applied towards reducing the "Considera tion received by cancellation of the vender's certificates" has been applied in paying off Debentures and it is the intention of the Board, when circumstances admit, to continue the process of paying off the Debentures from funds set aside out of profits towards the reduction of the above account, as opportunity offers. The board are pleased to report that the arrangement referred to in their Report of March last, for maintaining prices at a paying level, have worked satisfactorily, and fresh arrangements have recently been concluded for the continuance of the agreement. The Debenture Issue of Rs. 1,20,000-0-0 made in September 1893 fell due on the 31st December last and a New Issue of a similar amount on same terms was made for a further period of 5 years. Debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000-0-0 have been allotted up to date and the remainder, namely, Rs. 20,000-0-0 paid off as provided for in paragraph thereof It will be remembered that, for several years past the Secretaries and Agents of the Company agreed to accept the Commission of 3 per cent on the net profits that was due to them by the Company with a view to enable the Company to husband its resources and provide for the payment of small dividends to the Shareholders at a time when the business was assailed by severe competition. With the return of more prosperous times the Secretaries have approached the Directors with the object of being recompensed in some measure, for the sacrifices they have made in the past. After careful consideration, the board have come to the conclusion that a fair and equitable arrangement would be to increase the Commission on net profits allowed the Secretaries in future from 3 to 5 per cent. This augmentation in prosperous years would amount to an annual charge of some Rs 1,200, which the Directors consider a moderate increase, looking to the sacrifices made by the Secretaries in the past and also to the fact that the success of the present settlement, from which the Company is reaping large benefits, was chiefly due to the able manner in which the Secretaries brought the negociation to a close. A special resolution, to give effect to his recommendation, has therefore been prepared and will be submitted to the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, to be held immediately after the termination of the business of the ordinary annual general meeting convened for the 22nd instant. The board regret to report that Mr Louis Penny, who, for many years past was chairman of the Board, in which capacity he rendered most valuable service to the company, resigned his seat prior to his departure for Europe. The retiring director is Dr Hormusjee B Dantra, who is eligible for re-election. The present auditors offer themselves for re-election.

The chairman proposed that the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ended 1st December 1898, be and are hereby approved and adopted. Dr Dantra seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rustomji H. Ghadeali proposed that out of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, viz Rs, 59723-13-10, a dividend for the half year ended the 31st December last, at the rate of 4 per cent. free of income-tax be and is hereby declared and made payable on and after Monday the 6th March to those shareholders, in whose names the shares now stand, absorbing Rs. 23123; that Rs. 10,000 be carried to the deterioration and renewal accounts; that Rs. 3729-13 be passed to reserve fund account; that Rs. 20,000 be applied in reduction of the item standing in the accounts "as considerstion received by cancelation of the venders' certificats and that the balance, viz Rs. 2971 be carried forward to the next year's account.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Muncherji Edulji Morris and it was carried unanimously.

Dr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the Company Mr Eknath R Khote was elected chairman of the board of directors for the ensuing year. Messrs Ferguson and Irvine and Mr Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs 200 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, directors, secretary and agents of the Company for their satisfactory management of the Company's affairs during the year under report.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceed

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PRESUMPTIONS
AND
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A note, based chiefly on Privy Council Judgments, on the Law as to Second Appeals in India.
BY
G. C. WHITWORTH.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

There were Rs. 7,80,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday to Calcutta, Rs. 17,20,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 6,40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d. The allotments of Telegraphic Transfers comprised Rs. 15,90,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 11,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 11,30,000 to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 4 1-16d, the tenders at which were accepted to the extent of 5 per cent. It was announced that Rs. 70,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols dropped 1-8 per cent. yesterday, to 111 5-16 French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 103 ; and Paris Exchange on London 2 centimes, to 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117 ; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £67 3-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-2 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d, to 27 7-16d. per oz.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals dull. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales ; and the Imports, 27,000 bales Spot. prices were unchanged all round ; while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the more distant positions, 3 19 64d. being quoted for February, and 3 23-64d, for June July delivery. The Manchester Market was steady.

The New York Market, closed yesterday.

A small business transpired to-day in the local Cotton Market. The Mills bought 100 bales Bengal at Rs. 126, 100 Surat at Rs. 163, 200 Chaliagaum at Rs. 127, 300 Dhamangaum at Rs. 133, 200 Kamthi at Rs. 135 ; and Exporters took 200 Dhulia at Rs. 128 1-2, 200 Jugaon at Rs. 130 1-2. Prices are steady.

Wheat and Seeds.—Prices are without change ; a small business is doing in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	12,215	bales.
Wheat	13,803	cwts.
Linseed	8,252	"
Rapeseed	1,795	"
Gingellyseed	4,778	"
Groundnuts	735	"
Castorseed	6,477	"
Rice	9,940	"

Freights.—Ready lots of Cotton are reported booked at 20s. per ton for Antwerp and Hamburg ; and for April loading business has been done at 16s. 3d. for Marseilles, and 16s. 6d. for picked ports.

Exchange opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper ; Mercantile Bills were scarce ; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-16d per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 1-16d "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 7-32d "
Francs	1·70 1-4 "

Government Paper has been quiet but steady at 100 13-16 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 7-8 for the Settlement, and 95 for Threes.

Shares Mofussil Press Co., are Rs. 15 higher; Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Rs. 25 in the first issue; Port Canning Rs. 25; Oriental Mill, Rs. 15; and Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, Rs. 5. On the other hand, the Maneckjee Petit Mill are Rs. 12 1-2 lower ; and Sun Rs. 25.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, Feb. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s.s. Indus, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 14th instant, at noon arrived at Suez on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J J Proud, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Crewe Hall, 2,689 tons, Captain T Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 28th January, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,593 tons, Captain A E Gave arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 30th January, via Akyab, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain F Jacobs, sailed to-day for Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr F Guritt, Dr F Plein, Dr C A Daniels, Mr W P Blackburne Maze, Lieut A S Cobbe, Mr C H Gibbs, Mr R W Hoonabrook, Mr W V Bruver, Mr Steigelmann, and 60 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain D L Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh 11th February via Karachi, with a general cargo, 137 cases opium, and the following passengers :—General Sir W Galbraith, Lady Galbraith and 2 children, Mrs Phillips, Major Gorland, Lieut Murray, Lieut Colchester, Mr B Pashoko, Assist Surgeon Kelly 2 insanes, 6 invalids, Mr and Mrs Jogina, Mr Hally, 141 European troops, and 55 natives.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Trieste, Feb 1
	Crewe Hall s	Collin	Liverpool, Jan 28
	Fultala s	Cave	Calcutta, Jan 30
	Assyria s	Neilson	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Umballa s	Campbell	Calcutta
	Kilwa s	MacLean	Persian Gulf
	Chyebassa s	Malcolm	Calcutta, etc
	Golden Cross s	Miller	Diamond Island
	Hiroshima Maru s	Izuji	Kobe
	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, etc
	Caithness s	Proud	Calcutta

The steamer Warora, Captain Alexander, obtained her por clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Maria Valeria, for Calcutta.
" Crewe Hall, for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Moorgate, for Japan.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
Festival of St. Matthias, Apostle, and Martyr.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) Morbecke in F. Hymns 408 and 301.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.
FINAL.
To-day, at 3 p.m.—Lt H H Boad, R A, and Lt J G Greig' Bo S C.
J. G. GREIG,
Actg. Hony. Secy. Racquets.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Yacht owners are hereby informed that on Saturday next 25th inst., there will be an ordinary Yacht Handicap race in commection with the 3rd Challenge Cup race. Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 1 (Outer).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DBURY—February 14, at Cotacamund, the wife of H R Pellew Drury, of Melbourne, and daughter of the late Christian Yoder, of a daughter (still-born).
FULLER—February 20, at the "Home," Woodlands, Coonoor the wife of W Cleaveland Fuller Esq, of a daughter.
MAINE—February 18, at "Maines Court," Bangalore, the wife of B A Maine, Esq, Civil Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

O'BRIEN—FOY—February 14, at Allahabad, at the M E Church, by the Rev J W Robinson, of Lucknow, Herbert Chester O'Brien, to Helen Louise Foy, daughter of Mr Arthur Foy.
ROSS—BURT—February 18, at St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, (by special license), by the Rev A Kitchen, George Hunt Ross, of Fairfield, Surrey, England, Tea Planter, to Agnes Burt, eldest daughter of C H Burt, District Engineer (retired), of Jessore, Eastern Bengal.
MAINWARING—LEONARD—February 18, at the Kirk Bangalore, by the Rev T Scott, Chaplain, Norman Ellio Quintin, Madras Police, son of General R Q Mainwaring, Bath, England, to Irene Lytton, elder daughter of T Tredway Leonard, Esq, Gurt-na-Morra, Bangalore.

DEATHS.

IRONS—February 11, at Ajmere, from enteric fever, Margaret Leach Irons, fourth and dearly loved daughter of the Rev E A Irons, M A, and Mrs Irons, Bishop Cotton Lodge, Simla.
McARTHUR—February 14, at "Herne Hill," Mussoorie, N-W P, Captain G W McArthur, Irrigation Branch, D P W (Retired) aged 61 years.
RIVETT—February 14, at Umballa, Margaret Lucy, the dearly loved wife of H L Rivett, Settlement Officer in Kashmir.
SMITH—February 11, in Calcutta, Mrs Dorcas F Smith American Free Baptist Mission, Balasore, in her 72nd year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

Our well-informed correspondent in the Persian Gulf in a letter from Muscat, dated February 18, shows that things had reached a very critical stage in the capital of the Kingdom of Oman, in consequence of the refusal of H. H. the Sultan to cancel the cession of Bundar Jissah to the French Republic. It was only when Rear Admiral Douglas arrived in H. M. S. Ecclipse, and the guns of that vessel of the Redbreast, and of the Sphinx were run out commanding the Forts, and the announcements made that unless His Highness came on board by a given hour and rescinded the cession, that the Sultan issued a notification cancelling the agreement with France. The Sultan then went on board with Colonel Meade, the Resident and was seriously admonished by the Admiral, who, however, gave him a salute of 20 guns and sent him back. His Highness' return was evidently a quite unexpected favour from Heaven, his faithful subjects fell on his neck and kissed him and the hem of his garments and went into transports of joy. The French Consul did not share their rejoicings ; he seems to have testified his displeasure with the Sultan for playing fast and loose in respect to the ceded harbour. In Paris it is held that France was within her rights in asking for a "coaling wharf" similar to that enjoyed by Great Britain, and the ultimatum to the Sultan is regarded as putting and end to talk of an entente between the Western Powers. Our Muscat correspondent warns us that we have by no means heard the last of French pretentions in the Persian Gulf. M. Oravi has formally protested against the action of the Sultan in repudiating his agreement. But it is not easy to see what else the unhappy Sultan could do with the guns of three ships pointed at his Palace windows and the ladies of his harem standing on the roof making their shrill voices heard.

According to the *Times*, the French are welcome to a coaling station at Bundar Jissah near Muscat, provided it is owned and managed by a private individual. Of course, the meaning of this condition is that the harbour is not to be fortified ; that is to say that the coal stored there will be at the discretion of any passing gun-boat. If this is to be regarded as a concession, it would have been more "graceful" to abstain from prefacing the offer by awarding high—and deserved—praise to Lord Curzon for signalising his accession to the Viceroyalty by the vigour and firmness with which he escheated the annual allowance to the Imam of Muscat for negotiating a lease of a coaling station to one of our rivals. As we have shown, the French in an isolated port in the south western coast of the Persian Gulf would be in a precisely similar plight to that in which Major Marchand found himself. France has no hinterland in Oman, or in the Arabian Peninsula, which would enable her to defend a small port, however strongly fortified it might be. It is not easy to understand the order of ideas governing French political activity in so unpromising a field. The only explanation that offers is, that being aware of the almost avowed intention of Russia to acquire a port on the opposite shore of the Gulf the French Foreign Office deem it advisable to "peg out claims for the future" in Oman so as to be ready for Admiral Douglas with his flagship and whatever may turn up. What has turned up is Colonel Meade, with an ultimatum from the Viceroy of India. The coaling station becomes a depot owned and managed by a private individual, worth less than nothing for the French have scarcely one small vessel in the Gulf, and next to no trade. French policy, if such it can be termed, has met with another check, which might easily have been foreseen and avoided. It would be as well, however, not to attach too much importance to this little episode, which really leaves the situation in the Gulf just where it was a month ago. French designs in that quarter were never sufficiently serious to become a source of embarrassment or real trouble in those parts. It is not quite the same with Russian designs on the opposite shore. On the Caspian, and indeed along the whole Northern frontier of Persia, Russia exercises a dominating influence, which is nowhere more in evidence than in Siberia. That influence is being persistently extended to the south, and is felt at Bushire and more particularly at Bunder Abbas. When the time comes—and no one who understands the drift of things has any doubt that it will come soon—Russian diplomacy will find that a port in the Gulf is necessary for the development of commerce in that direction, and that a port without a railway to connect at with its hinterland would be an absurdity, as the French have just learned by experience. Then Gulf politics will quickly assume a new importance, and the attention we now bestow on the Imam of Muscat and the future of Bunder Jissah will be transferred to the Shah of Persia and Bundar Abbas.

The question of company law reform, which has of late been raised again in India, has been brought into prominence in the United Kingdom as a result of the revelations made at the public examination of Mr. E. T. Hooley, the latest of the long list of fallen financiers. The Lord Chief Justice has thrown the weight of his powerful advocacy into the scale, and the only thing wanting now is action on the part of the Lord Chancellor's Committee as a preliminary to legislation. Lord Russell of Killowen backed up his sentiments by some figures prepared for him by the one man in the country most competent to prepare them (the official receiver charged with the winding up of public companies) bearing upon the sums of money lost to the community and diverted into the pockets of swindlers in the past seven years through the agency of defective legislation. This loss was estimated at over £28,000,000 of which nearly £20,500,000 represented loss to countributories or shareholders, and the remainder to creditors. The aggregate averages £4,000,000 per annum—a sufficiently large sum of course, but very much under the actual loss because it does not take cognisance of voluntary windings up—a favourite mode of disposing of derelict promotions—or of sundry other ways in which the promoter fleeces the investor. Still, there is no reason why the latter should be rendered the poorer even by £4.000,000 a year ; and the average man who may have made himself acquainted with the proceedings in the Hooley examinations in bankruptcy will find no difficulty in putting his finger upon the more obvious shortcomings of the law, and in suggesting some amendment whereby they may be obviated. The principle of limited liability as applied to public companies in an excellent one. It is that, without engaging his whole fortune in a given business and without necessarily knowing anything of the technicalities of business as a whole, or of this business in particular, a man who is possessed of some money, be it much or be it little, may participate in the profits of trade. In common with others, he entrusts—at least in principle—his capital to men of exceptional experience at the head of a company who utilise it in the development of the company's resources, and in return all the contributories profit in proportion to their several holdings. Promotion has, in fact, a very beneficial side, as when it is resorted to for the purpose of raising more capital for legitimate enterprises, or for family reasons—that is when a death necessitates a realisation, and when the object is to secure the more easy distribution of the property of particular partners and to keep together a business which would otherwise be lost. It would be possible to point to many enterprises carried through in a year, the promoters of which have been actuated by one or other of these motives. But at the same time there is no escaping the conclusion that they form an almost infinitesimal proportion of the total number of joint-stock undertakings registered in Great Britain in that year.

It is notorious that this disastrous step is resorted to as a last desperate attempt to bolster up the credit of a falling house, and to keep the vendor out of the Bankruptcy Court, or on a more slender basis even than this, as when one rascal secures the option of a property which the owner is willing to part with for a mere song, employs other rascals who call themselves experts, to write glowing reports on the prospects, nobbles the financial press and the city editors by methods which are no longer unfamiliar to the man in the street, registers the company with his own clerks and servants as signatories to the memorandum of association, puts his own nominees known as guinea bigs, on the directorate, and finally disposes of the concern to the public at a tremendous profit. Good investments, in short apart from railway debentures and preference shares, and now and again a really presentable industrial issue are woefully scarce. I in accordance with present tendencies even good undertakings are frequently overcapitalised to such an extent as to make a fair return in the capital a sheer impossibility even under the most favourable trade conditions. The information relative to English joint-stock companies which is published officially is very incomplete, but at least it helps to a notion of the activity of promoters since the Act of 1862 came into operation. From that year to the end of 1896 the number of companies registered in England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Stanneries was 56,197. Of this total 54,617 were companies belonging to the class known as "new limited," and their aggregate capitalisation was £4,972,951,242. The most prolific year in all the generation was 1888, the nominal capitalisation of the companies formed in that twelve months being 353,781,594. Next after this ranks 1896 with £309,532,947. A glance at the various annual totals bears out rather strikingly the theory that flotation actively flows and ebbs like the tides. Thus the total rose steadily from £38,252,374 in 1870 to £152.056,545 in 1873, after which it ebbed with equal steadiness to the low level of £43,314,095 in 1876. Then it rose again, and in 1882 reached a water mark (£254,744,331) never before attained. The three years 1883-5 inclusive saw another continuous fall, but there was another recovery which culminated in 1888. Between 1889 and 1893 inclusive the tide receded to £96,654,161 after which there came the rise which culminated in the £509,532,947 of 1896. It must not be assumed that the British public between October 1882 and December 1896 actually paid up close upon five thousand million sterling. This is only the nominal total. The number of companies believed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to be carrying on business in April of last year (the latest date for which the returns have been issued) was 23,728 and, their actual paid up capital was £1,285,042,021. For some reason, which will be appreciated only by the official mind, these figures are brought down to April, while registrations cover the calendar year. But they are near enough for all practical purposes. Comparing the two, therefore we find 30,889 of the companies registered in the generation with the nominal aggregate capitalisation of £3,687,889,221 remaining to be accounted for. That is to say, considerably more than half of the total registrations have gone out of existence ; and if we assume that no more than 25 per cent of the nominal capital was ever called up—an estimate which probably errs in understating the proportion—we still have a money loss to investors resulting therefrom in a single generation of nearly £922.000,000 sterling, a sum at which the mind stands appalled. Much of it, unfortunately, has gone to enrich the unscrupulous manipulation of American railroad stocks, and has been virtually lost to the country for good.

It was thought that the emendations of 1890 would cover the more glaring defects of the Act of 1862, but the ingenuity of the promoter and his "shyster" advisers has nullified them completely. Then again, how shall we define fraud, so that an offending vendor or director may be pruned down and held liable ? In the more glaring kind of case, when investigation shows the misrepresentation to have been barefaced, the remedy is clear, though even then, the offenders frequently—even in a majority of instances—escape the penalty of their misdeeds through the difficulty which exists of making shareholders take united action, and through the cumbrous and costly process of the courts. The great sources of trouble are the half truths which are painted in a completely truthful complexion, and backed by the recklessly optimistic opinions of shady experts and shady accountants. These things do not constitute fraud in the legal sense, while it is quite clear that they are intended to mislead. The law should therefore be more stringent so that it may cover such cases. There are many points about the Companies Acts' as they stand to-day, which require amendment, and the remedy applied, if it would be complete, must be multiform. Two reformations are especially desirable. One is the imposition of a heavy stamp tax which would pretty effectually reduce the number of companies registered in the country and repress the needy adventurers, without unduly injuring honourable undertakings. The other is, that directors should be made personally liable for the transactions which they conduct, or which are conducted by the moving spirit of a company in their name and should also be compelled on their election to give sufficient evidence of their ability to meet the obligation. If this were done—and the system is practically that of the French Societe Anonyme—the whole fabric of bogus boards "guinea pigs," and men of straw would be swept away, and we should see an end of one of the very worst features of the existing legislation.

The first Message of President Loubet to the two Chambers appears to indicate a disposition to put an end to the seditious clamour that threatens to overwhelm the Government the Chambers, the Magistracy, and even the Army with calumny and obloquy. The task of imposing respect for law and all that holds society together on licentious demagogues like Rochefort, Drumont, and Deroulede ought not to overtax the energy and firmness of an administrator, who when Prime Minister dealt out justice to the Ravachols and to those whose insane writings in the anarchical press made Ravachols possible. One thing is certain. If the first Magistrate of the Republic cannot restore moral order—respect for the law, and for its Ministers as well as of the Army—a dictator, Military or Imperial will do again what General Bonapart accomplished with such ease a hundred years ago, and the Prince President found even less difficult fifty years later. The Gentlemen of the Pavement that seized the reins in 1870, when the enemy was moving on Paris, have not proved that they are an improvement on the regime they overthrew, to add civil dissensions, culminating in the Commune to the horrors of invasion and dismemberment.

The week's mortality tables show a total of 1,907 deaths, equivalent to an annual rate of 117·69 per thousand. Plague, we take it, is responsible for at least twelve hundred of these, though 792 is the sum of fatal plague cases registered as such. Fifty fatal cases of dysentery are registered and 266 of affections of the respiratory organs, more than double the average figure ; 148 of phthisis compared with an average of 103 ; affections of the nervous system being debited with 62 as compared with 46, and measles with 70 as against an average of twelve. An analysis of the deaths from plague shows that 70 occurred in Byculla, 61 in Mazagon, and 41 in Girgaum. Upper Colaba and South Fort only were free, the deaths in other districts ranging from two in the Esplanade to thirty-nine in Kamatipura and in Tardeo. In the corresponding week of last year the total number of deaths was 1,974, of which 1,082 were registered as plague. The report on the preventive operations shows that 10,096 houses were inspected and 845 attacks discovered, of these 251 being removed to hospital ; 1,045 houses were disinfected, 281 vacated, and 822 contacts segregated.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons has been appointed to act as Chief Justice of Bombay from the 18th inst and will draw the full salary of the office, namely Rs. 5,000 per month.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E. C. Candy, has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy has been appointed Secretary to Government, political special, judicial and legislative departments, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E.

The services of Lieut. M. H. Anderson, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

The garrison of the Tank outpost has been increased by 20 rifles, as a temporary measure, from Dera Ismail Khan, owing to the heavy outpost duty.

No. 24 Company, Southern Division, R. A., leaves Rawalpindi on the 22nd instant, on its return march to Campbellpore.

It is said to be the intention of the Punjab Government to call for volunteers among the officers of the Punjab Commission for service on the frontier for a duration of not less than five years.

Mr. H. V. M. Philips, Executive Engineer, second grade, is tansferred to the Dharwar Irrigation District.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 21 Feb. was 1,907, giving a death-rate of 117·69 per annum per thousand as against 123·30 the corresponding period of last year, and 66·12 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 792 died of plague 158 fevers ; 4, small-pox ; 70, measles ; 4, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 148, phthisis ; 62, diseases of the nervous system ; 266, affections of the respiratory organs ; 36, diarrhœa ; 50, dysentery ; 47, still-born ; 51, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 80 ; Brahmin, 53 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 11 ; Hindu of other caste, 1,110 ; Hindu outcaste, 193 ; Mussalmas, 360 ; Parsee, 31 ; Jew. 6 ; Native Christian, 44 ; Eurasian 10 ; European, 2 ; Negro-African 2 ; other and unknown races 3. The total number of births was 155 as against 189 the corresponding period of last year, and 225 the average over the past five years.

Captain Webber, 3rd Bengal Infantry, is appointed Provost Marshall, Tochi Force, *vice* Bambury, wounded.

From the 11th to the 17th instant, no Europeans, 6 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 249 Hindus and 51 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 323 ; the death rate being 36·7, and the mean for the ten previous years being 35·4. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague *nil*, cholera *nil*, small-pox 1, measles 11, fevers 40, dysentery 65, diarrhœa 11, and other causes 192.

Major Phipps Hornby, R. A., has tactically qualified for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.

All works in connection with the provision of shelters, &c., for British troops in the Khyber have now been stopped.

The Governor-General has recognised the provisional appointment of Mr. D. McIver as Consul for Belgium at Karachi, vice Mr. W. G. Mackenzie.

Captain C. G. Nurse has been appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Arabic.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain MacLachlan, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Captain C. H. Stuart, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Colonel Brownrigg, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, will act in command of the Karachi district pending the arrival of Colonel Pole-Carew in October.

Government have sanctioned payment of the sum of Rs. 852-6-0 as compensation to the villager of Kharki for loss of crops during 1897-98, owing to the military occupation of Dargai.

Major Sherston, Assistant Adjutant-General Meerut, will shortly be gazetted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy. This step of promotion will not affect his present appointment.

General Sir W. Galbraith, Commanding the Quetta District, with Lady Galbraith arrived here yesterday by the British India Steamer Assyria in route to England.

Mr. R. P. Cobbold, late of the 60th Rifles, who was arrested in the Pamirs a year ago, has an interesting article in the February. "Contemporary" called "A Trip to Lake Balkash."

Mr. Holderness, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, proceeds on three months' leave in April, and Mr. Finucane, of the Bengal Secretariat, will officiate in his place.

Mr. V. C. French, engineer of accounts, has been transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Miss Manning met the ladies of the Lecture Branch of the National Indian Association yesterday at the Bungalow of Lady Cowasji Jehangeer, on Breach Candy, and gave an interesting description of her recent short tour in India.

One of the subjects which are likely to engage the attention of the Government forthwith is the armament of the Native Army. Reports show that a large percentage of Martini Rifles are worn out, and their replacement must necessarily be speedily undertaken.

Lieutenant N. S. Coghill, assistant resident, Aden, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, C. I. E., Mr. Hormusjee Cawasjee, Mr. C. Decourcy Baglehole, and Mr. P. W. Forbes have been appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the port of Aden.

A decision regarding the railway from Newshera to Dargai it is understood will be announced shortly. The delay in settling the question of gauge is certainly not creditable to the responsible authorities, considering that the Secretary of State sanctioned this line some five months ago.

Mr. Stokes, one of the ablest civilians in the North-West Provinces, announces his intention of retiring. The extent to which senior members of the service of the North-West Provinces have retired of late, says a local paper, is unprecedented ; this of course is unfortunate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta is according to a Calcutta paper, the recipient of a singular distinction. He has been elected an honorary member of the Calcutta High Court Bar Library. Only one other gentleman—Sir Frederick Pollock—shares the honor with Mr. Mehta.

Owing to the destination of the regiment having been changed from the Khyber to Chitral, the 32nd Pioneers standfast at Mian Mir until further orders This does not affect the movement of the movement of the 23rd Pioneers to Mian Mir, and this regiment marches on the date originally fixed, viz., the 20th instant.

The final memorandum on the Cotton crop shews the area under cultivation was 5 per cent below the quinquennial average, but the yield was 4 per cent higher. The actual number of bales is calculated at 2,361,554, as against 2,132,000 in 1897-98 a year in which food crops were extensively sown after the period of famine.

A Hospital Assistant on the disinfecting Staff at Rahon was attacked with plague on the 17th. Out of all the coolies who are employed on disinfecting work, and who have all been inoculated, five have been attacked with plague, out of all which number one died. The entire town of Rahon, numbering some six thousand six hundred and fifty houses, has been disinfected and the white-washing commenced on the 19th ; so by the middle of March the town will be ready for occupation. The entire population, numbering over ten thousand souls, has been hutted, and they all appear thoroughly satisfied.

There was a decrease of about 150 lakhs in the trade of the Province of Assam during 1897-98, 119 lakhs of which occurred in the exports. The principle cause of this was the blocking up of the channels of the Brahmaputra by the disturbance in its bed by which navigation was rendered extremely difficult, in fact more so than has ever been known before. Large quantities of coal and coke are exported down the Brahmaputra, but as the boats could not get down without sticking in the mud large stocks of these commodities accumulated at Dibrugarh. The export of limestone and the timber trade also suffered from the same causes owing to the constant seismic shocks the owners were unable to work the quarries in the Khasia Hills and the shallowness of the rivers prevented the export of timber. The principal import trade is carried on with Calcutta. In this there was a decrease of 31 lakhs which is ascribe to the high prices and the loses sustained in the earthquake curtailing the purchasing power of the provincial consumer, and necessitating retrenchment of expenditure on luxuries,

There are many strange places of worship, but one of the most remarkable is doubtless the miners' chapel in Mynadd Menigdd Colliery, Swansea, where for more than fifty years the workers have each morning assembled for worship. This sanctuary is situated close to the bottom of the shaft. The only light is that obtained from a solitary Davy safety lamp hung over the pulpit from the ceiling, and the oldest miner in the colliery is generally chosen to officiate. It is the custom in some other places for coal-miners to gather together in meal-times for prayer-meetings and the like, but it is said that this is the only instance where a special apartment is fitted out in a coal mine as a chapel.

The next volume, the second of Messrs. Gay and Bird's beautiful series of "Bibelot" reprints, is nearly ready for publication. They are among the daintest little volumties on the book market. The first volume, "Coleridge's Table Talk," has been a success in every respect. Its successor is to be Herrick's Women, Love, and Flowers. The "Bibelots," measuring five inches by less than three, printed on specially prepared paper, and tastefully bound in calf, may easily be carried in once waistcoat pocket. They are edited by Mr. Potter Briscoe of the Nottingham Public Library. Designs and photogravure portraits are by Mr. Herbert Cole and Mr. L. Ochs respectively. The printing is by Messrs. Constable, of Edinburgh.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO MUSCAT.

IRRITATION IN FRANCE; TREATY RIGHTS APPEALED TO.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The French press is irritated over the British ultimatum to the Sultan of Oman which, it says be lies the talk of an entente between France and Britain.

A semi-official statement issued at Paris says that France merely asked for a coaling wharf similar to that possessed by Great Britain, and to which France is entitled under the Treaty of 1862.

The British ultimatum is declared to be ascribable to an excess of zeal on the part of the local authorities.

THE FIASCO OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The difficulty about the Alaska boundary is the main cause of the separation of the Anglo-American Commission.

THE FILIPINO REVOLT.

ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Incendiarism and fighting in the streets of Manila occurred on the night of the 22nd instant. Only a few casualties are reported, but the loss of property was enormous.

The American troops have cleared the district of every native.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is lying seriously ill from pneumonia at an hotel in New York.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Sir W. Wedderburn, says that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor and High Commissioner of Cape Colony, is prepared to use every endeavour to secure an arrangement favourable to Indians in the Transvaal.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KHALIFA.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Khalifa is still in Kordofan, but has started moving northwards with a considerable force, and is making raids on the local Arabs.

His plans are not known, but Generals Hunter and Macdonald and other officers have been re-called to Omdurman to prepare for emergencies.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE LAW COURTS.

NEW JUDGES.

Mr. Justice Romer succeeds the late Justice Chitty as Judge of the Court of Appeal; and Mr. Cozens-Hardy, member for Norfolk North, is appointed to a Judgeship in succession to Justice Romer.

ITALIAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

CONSULS TO BE INCREASED.

Italy has decided to form a Naval division for service in China, and will increase the number of her Consuls there.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s s Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

SUEZ, FEB. 23

The P. and O. Company's s s India, with the outward mails of the 17th instant left here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

RICE CROP.

FINAL OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The final official memorandum on the current rice crop shows an extraordinarily good yield. The total outturn for India is estimated at 26 million tons, being five and a-half per cent more than last year, which was again twenty per cent above the average.

The crop in Burma threshed out is somewhat lighter than anticipated, but this is more than made up elsewhere; the increase in Bengal where the outturn of winter rice is the largest on record since 1891, being explained as partly due to the substitution of paddy for jute.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS AT HILL STATION DEPOTS.

The system hitherto in force of Government's dispensing with the services of Roman Catholic priests at hill station depots during winter months in Northern India is to be discontinued, the priests being henceforth entertained the year round. This removes the present anomaly of the diocese having to support the Roman Catholic chaplains of hill depots for five months each year, and ensures the stations in question no longer being liable to be without a Roman Cathotic priest.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

THE NEW 4 1-2 PER CENT. LOAN.

The result of the tenders for the new 4 1-2 per cent. loan to the Calcutta Corporation has been made known. The amount of the loan, the minimum rate of issue for which was fixed at par, was subscribed nearly three times over, tenders being received for no less a sum than Rs. 11,86,300. Tenders at 104 to 106, amounting to Rs. 12,000, were accepted in full, the balance being made up of Rs. 3,88,000 out of a single tender, Rs. 4,00,000, offered at Rs. 103 3as.

The average rate of the issue was Rs. 103 3 as. 8p.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Madras, has arrived in Calcutta, and is staying at Government House.

CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES FOR THE BURMA GOVERNMENT.

The construction at the Kidderpore Dockyard of four new steam launches for the Burma Government has been sanctioned.

ADJUTANCY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Smyth has been appointed Adjutant 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, vice Lieutenant Strick appointed Adjutant, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers.

Lieutenant Mitchell has been appointed Adjutant 24th Bombay Infantry.

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 22.

The Lincolns were beaten by 2 goals to nil, to-day, in the Football Tournament.

The Cheshires won the Cricket Tournament, this afternoon, having beaten the 19th Hussars by 64 runs.

ALLEGED EXCESSES AT OMDURMAN.

EXPECTED DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

ALLAHABAD, FEB 23.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires: A debate is impending in the House of Commons regarding the illegal excesses at Omdurman. It is hoped Mr. John Morley will speak. Mr. St. John Brodrick on Monday admitted that the Sirdar allowed the Mahdis remains to be exhumed, mutilated, and thrown into the Nile. Mr. Redmond notified he would bitterly oppose the grant to Lord Kitchener accordingly. The press is indignant at the meanness of the War Office in refusing the hospital ship demanded in June through General Grenfell, by the Medical Officers of the expedition. Colonel Lonsdale Haile exposes the affair in a letter to the "Times."

THE MUSCAT AFFAIR.

The Majority of the press regard Lord Curzon's promptitude and resolution in sending an ultimatum to Muscat as gratifying the fulfilment of the view expressed in the book on Persia. The action, it is considered, evinces the Viceroy's determination to stand no nonsense. Concerning the established rights the "Novo Vremya" adds that England's permission in this matter is as little likely as Russia's complaisance in the event of our exploiting another Gibraltar.

THE S. S. BULGARIA REPORTED LOST.

The missing steamer Bulgaria is now given up or lost.

THE CUNARD RECORDS

The Cunard's records remain unbroken. The Pavonia has been saved, so the Cunard Line's record of sixty years without loss of life remains unbroken.

THE LAMBTON DIVORCE CASE.

The Hon. D'Arcy Lambton, son of the Earl of Durham, has obtained a decree *nisi* with the custody of his child and costs against the chief co-respondent, Mr. Barridge, the wealthy Irishman. The wife's piteous confessions of drink, fraud and adultery were read in Court.

THE MILLWALL DOCK CO.

THE CHAIRMAN ABSCONDS.

The financial sensation of the moment is the absconding of the Chairman and Managing Director of the Millwall Docks Company. The annual report admits that recent balance sheets were falsified and the assets over-valued to the tune of a quarter of a million sterling. The Board invariably confided in the Chairman's guarantee that the valuation was correct. The delinquent had a salary of £2,000 a year. A warrant for his arrest has been issued. Eight officials of the company are said to be implicated. The bank balance has been overdrawn to the extent of £40,000.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO THE DOVER EXPRESS.

TWENTY-ONE PASSENGERS KILLED AND EIGHTY INJURED

The express train connecting with the Dover boat at Calais, over-rode and dashed into the Brussels local train on Saturday. Twenty-one passengers were killed and eighty injured, eight hopelessly. None of the killed or injured were English.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY STOCK.

FIRST ISSUE NOT ALL SUBSCRIBED.

The first issue of the Kalka-Simla Railway has been only partially taken up by the public who apparently considers that the Government guarantee is insufficient. Only one-third has been subscribed. The whole, however, has been underwritten. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Harrington, sails in March to commence operations forthwith.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

POONA, FEB. 23,

The Plague Commission commenced hearing evidence this morning at the Council Hall, the first witness examined being Captain Smith, I.M.S., Assistant Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital.

Captain Smith said: While I was in Kaira, Mr. Young, the Survey Commissioner, reported that plague had broken out there, and I was appointed to that place. Patients were removed from their houses. I don't think plague cases occurred in the same house after being occupied again. I found difficulty in disinfecting the houses owing to their religious rights. I have little experience in Dr. Haffkine's serum. Out of 136 persons inoculated none got the plague. Disinfection and the removal of patients did a great deal in reducing the mortality.

Colonel Fawcett, R. A. M. C., said: I was on the Plague Committe of Poona and Kirkee. At first two followers in the 2nd Lancers were attacked. On the 7th August Plague broke out among the B. A. followers' lines. I commenced disinfection with perchloride of mercury, and organised search parties. The people used to conceal cases. Two villages near Poona were infected. Inoculation was performed, but the records were value less, as the medical Officers, owing to hard work, could not keep accurate accounts. Some cases occurred among the Native Infantry regiments, and they were camped out on the race-course, and even their dogs, cats, hens, and other animals were disinfected. One result was that they were not affected. Plague broke out again in the Poona Cantonment on the 17th November. Some squirrels died of plague.

Dr. Venis, Special Medical Officer, sent by the Secretary of State, said: Every case of sickness was reported to me, Disinfectants made at the Technical School by means of their apparatus was freely used in white-whitewashing walls and floors: Metal vessels were not disinfected. None of the workmen suffered from plague.

Professor Gokhale, of the Fergusson College, said: I was plague volunteer. I searched with soldiers, Plague was brought from Kirkee. Men sleeping on the ground floor suffered much more than upstairs Plague was more virulent amongst a certain class who live in the dark. I am of opinion that sick persons ought to be taken away immediately, and the house disinfected.

Mr. Patwardhan said: I was nominated volunteer for searching plague cases. I am an inhabitant for 30 years. I am of opinion that the poison lies in the soil. In suspected cases people undergo segregation for ten days unnecessarily. They should not be segregated till the sickness proves to be plague, Segregation camps and hospitals are to be looked after carefully,

After two more witnesses were examined, namely Dr Bhaucha and Rao Saheb Sathe, the Deputy. Collector, the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

THE KARABGAON COLLISION CASE

GUARD DANIEL ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

Mr. Edward Pratt, Sessions Judge, Sholapur, delivered judgment in the appeal made by Guard Daniel against the decision of Mr. Fredrick Pratt, District Magistrate, in the Karabgaon Collision case.

The Judge over-ruled the Magistrate's decision acquitted Guard Daniel, and ordered the fine to be refunded.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were seven cases and eight deaths in the city to-day.

CRISIS IN MUSCAT.

THE CESSION OF BUNDER JISSAH.

BOMBARDMENT THREATENED: THE GUNS LAID ON THE FORTS.

THE SULTAN GIVES WAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, FEB. 18.

During the last few days things have assumed a very different complexion here, and the attitude of H. H. the Sultan has undergone a complete change. When his Highness was first questioned by Major Fagan about the reported cession of a port to the French, he refused to give any answer, on the ground that he was an independent sovereign and could do as he pleased with his own. This answer pleased the common people vastly, as it raised them in their own estimation. It was, however, of no avail for his Highness to fence with the British Government, for by this time it was well known to everyone that he had ceded a port, and that the port was Bunder Jissah, a snug anchorage, about six miles to the southward of Muscat. This action of his Highness had been taken in the teeth of strenuous opposition from his advisers, and was also opposed by his family. But he had apparently become infatuated with the idea of a French alliance, and held a very exaggerated idea of the willingness of the French Government to come to his assistance. He had

ACTUALLY SIGNED AN AGREEMENT

with the French Consul binding himself to cede this port, and it was the fact of having bound himself in this manner that caused him to hold out against the demands of Government presented through the Political Officer. At this early stage of affairs a very curious thing happened. H. M. S. Sphinx left for Jask presumably to communicate with the Government, and during her absence one of her boats was stationed at Bundar Jissah, and never left until the other day. This caused a great stir in Muscat, as it could not be discovered for what purpose she remained there, unless it was to watch that the French did not take possession of the place.

Shortly afterwards Colonel Meade, Resident of the Persian Gulf, arrived here in the R. I. M. S. Lawrence and took charge of the negotiations. Nearly everything that took place became public property, as secrecy seems to be the last thing dreamt of in conducting the State affairs of the kingdom of Oman. It is known that the Resident presented the demands of the British Government; which included, of course, the cancellation of the agreement with the French by virtue of which they obtained a port. The Sultan then explained that all the French required was a place in which to store coal, etc., and showed no regret for his action, nor did he appear to realise the serious consequences which might possibly result to himself. There is no doubt that matters were then put to him in a very clear manner, and one that admitted of no mistake; but still his Highness pleaded his inability to back out of, or cancel his agreement. News arrived opportunely by last mail that the flagship Eclipse was expected, and this produced an enormous effect in the town, and great pressure was brought to bear upon his Highness by all the influential men in the place, one of their strongest arguments being "Remember with Zanzibar" The Sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar are cousins so that they are naturally well informed here of what happened in Zanzibar in 1896. His Highness, though very much afraid, still trusted that a French fleet or ship would arrive and counterbalance our force; but when days went by, and nothing came, he began to think that, perhaps, after all, he would be wiser if he returned to his former friendship. Affairs were still in this unsatisfactory condition, when, last Tuesday morning, H. M. S. Eclipse with Rear-Admiral Douglas on board, came into the harbour and anchored, and the Sultan's flag was saluted with twenty-one guns. The arrival of such a big ship produced a tremendous effect. Nearly all the inhabitants of the town turned out to look at her. A very anxious feeling was aroused in the town when it was seen that

THE ADMIRAL DID NOT PAY THE USUAL VISIT TO THE SULTAN,

and rumours spread abroad that if his Highness did not carry out the British demands, the town and forts would be bombarded. In the meanwhile his Highness agreed to the minor demands of Government, but remained obdurate on the important point, although reams of paper must have been used in official correspondence. It was currently reported that his Highness consulted the French Consul on all points in dispute, and it is probably true that he did so, otherwise he would doubtless not have withstood the Government's demands for such a long period. On Thursday morning, however,

A COMPLETE CHANGE TOOK PLACE,

after the arrival of H. M. S. Redbreast from Jask. A notification was sent round to his Highness that if he did not attend on board the flagship at 2 p.m. for a durbar with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron at 2-30, the forts would be bombarded. Naturally this notification—which was also sent to the British, American and French Consulates—produced a tremendous effect in the town, and the shops were all shut up in the bazaar and all business was at a standstill, no other topic of conversation being of the slightest interest. Public opinion had for a long time been dead against his Highness' policy, more especially as this policy entailed a state of semi-starvation amongst the poorer of his Highness' followers, owing to the fact that the British Government had not paid their usual monthly subsidy for two months. That his Highness had been at his wit's end to raise money—and with indifferent success—was well known. Everything combined, therefore, to influence popular opinion to the utmost, and if a strong pretender to the throne existed, there is great probability that a revolt would have been attempted. These feelings were still further worked upon by the sight that met one's gaze in the harbour itself. Hanlad, with her broadside commanding the whole town, lay the Eclipse, towering above the other vessels and completely dwarfing them. Close to the Eclipse lay the Redbreast, similarly placed but forming a portion of a semicircle with the flagship, while quite close in shore was the Sphinx, with her guns commanding the largest fort. Early in the morning the Sphinx was at the other side of the harbour right in the way of the Eclipse, and it was the sight of the Sphinx hauling accross the harbour so as to get out of the line of fire of the flagship and taking up a position to command the largest fort, that finally convinced the Sultan that the British were in earnest and not playing bluff. Even at this juncture of affairs His Highness could

NOT BE INDUCED TO ACT QUITE STRAIGHTFORWARDLY,

for about noon he sent his brother off to the flagship as his deputy. The Admiral, however, refused to hold any conversation with him, and sent him on shore again. Learning this, his Highness ordered a notification cancelling the cession of a port to the French to be placed in a conspicuous place at the Customs House, and on each of the two gates of the town, and then at 1-30 went off to the flagship, where he was received with the usual honours. After a very long conference, lasting nearly three hours, his Highness left the flagship in the Admiral's own boat, and was saluted with 20 guns. Immediately his Highness left the flagship, the multitudes lining the Custom House, the shore and every coign of vantage on the hills cheered vociferously, and this continued until His Highness arrived on shore when everyone who could get near fell on his neck and kissed him—in the good old Biblical style. One feature of the affair was that the house tops were lined with the ladies of the harem, whose shrill voices could be distinctly heard above the uproar raised by their presumably better halves.

Early yesterday morning Admiral Douglas, accompanied by his Staff, Colonel Meade, the Resident of the Persian Gulf, and Major Fagan, Political Agent at Muscat called upon his Highness in the palace. Admiral Douglas was saluted by the forts on leaving the Eclipse.

It is known that when his Highness was on board the Eclipse, yesterday afternoon, the demands of the Government were once more brought to his notice, and he

PROMISED ENTIRE COMPLIANCE.

On his return he intimated to the French Consul that his dragoman could no longer be received by him owing to the part that he had played in the negotiations which had taken place with the French. It is thought that this was one of the demands made by the British Government. On Friday afternoon a grand durbar was held in the palace which was attended by the Admiral, Colonel Meade, Major Fagan, Commander Phillips, of the Sphinx, and all the natives of any note in Muscat. At this function his Highness stated in the most explicit terms that he had cancelled his agreement with the French, and intended to keep his treaties in future.

The French Consul has protested against the action of his Highness in repudiating his agreement, and it is probable that we have by no means heard the last of French pretensions in this quarter of the world. To-day the mail leaves, but doubtless much will happen during next week, and affairs will probably quiet down before next mail day.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Century's contents are largely American this month. "Franklin's Religion" gives one view of the many-sided Franklin, with facsimiles of writings and pictures bearing on the subject, a paper on "Henry George in California," a third instalment of the "Sinking of the Merrimac," copiously illustrated, "How Other Countries do it," which is a study of the consular system of other nations with a view to show the necessity for introducing a radical change in that of the United States, "The Capture of Santiago de Cuba" by the Commander of the Expedition, and two amusing short stories are not a bad American list. The other articles are: "Harnessing the Nile," an interesting account of the newest plan for a huge dam at Assuan. "What Charles Dickens did for Childhood" compares his work in education to that of Froebel. Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis" comes to the fourth part. A letter from the leader of the Wellman Polar expedition from Cape Tegethoff gives the latest news of that venture towards the North Pole. "Alexander's Conquest of Asia Minor" is finely illustrated and extremely well told by B. J. Wheeler. An appreciation of the painter, Boutet de Monvel, and reproductions of some of his pictures, is timely for the American readers, as the artist is now in America exhibiting his Jeanne d'Arc series. Some minor contributions and short verses complete the number.

The National Review devotes many pages to the "Episodes of the Month." The Dreyfus case is reviewed from three points of view and by three different critics. The Agent-General for New Zealand explains the merits of the New Zealand Old-Age Pensions Act. "Grub Street of the Arts" is the title of an interesting article on a part of Old London, by Austin Dobson. Admiral Maxse contributes "My Two Chiefs in the Crimea" showing the work severally performed in the Black Sea by Admiral Dundas and Lord Lyons during the Crimean War. "The Month in America" discusses the progress and general proceedings on that continent and shows how the trade of the United States is making rapid strides, the exports of American domestic-merchandise having increased 18 per cent. during the last six years, while those of Great Britain fell off 5 per cent. Gold in the United States is held to the amount of £182,000,000, as against that of the United Kingdom and Australia of £139,000,000. A shareholder considers the "Threatened Railway Monopoly" of the South-Eastern and Chatham Lines. Sir Stephen Coleridge writes a stinging rejoinder to Professor Schafer on the subject of suffering in vivisection. "South Kensington," by Lord Balcarres, discusses the scope of the provincial work of South Kensington Museum. H. C. Thomson criticises severely the "Rule of the Chartered Company" in a long article. The usual section on "Greater Britain" concludes this number of the "National Review."

Blackwood' for February proudly gives its readers a special double number, as the magazine counts its thousandth appearance and is now eighty-three years and four months old. It shows no signs of decay, though it continues a sober-minded periodical and does not yield to any temptation to join in the flippant spirit of the age. North the Ettrick Shepherd, and Tickler meet in the great Elysium and look down at the present state of literature and the press. They criticise over their bowls of nectar or toddy the papers of to-day, ending by throwing the "Daily Chronicle" into the fire-place. The "Daily Mail" comes in for high praise from these inspired spirits, as does the "Times." Moira O'Neill is appropriately quoted in breezy yet touching verses by Hogg, her first verse running:—

"Oh! would ye hear, and would ye hear
Of the windy, wide North-West?
Faith! 'tis a land as green as the sea,
That rolls as far and rolls as free,
With drifts of flowers, so many there be,
Where the cattle roam and rest."

The criticism of the retired authors of the *Noctes* is on the whole kindly; they have not imbibed sourness or jealousy in the upper ether, and they admire the progress that the press has made in its efforts to inform and enlighten as well as enliven the public The articles in this number are specially good notably "A Letter from Salamanca," "The Sword of Corporal Lacoste," by Bernard Capes, a powerful story of a soldier in Murat's army, Sir John Mowbray's second paper on "Seventy Years at Westminster," "A Daughter of the Mahommedans," by Hugh Clifford, and a "Romance of the Mines," telling of the Californian gold discoveries. It is difficult to pick out where all are excellent.

Macmillan for February begins with a Turkish story, "Valda Hanem," that promises interest. A. F. Davidson contributes a paper on Dumas and his work "The College at Khartoum and After" describes what a boon a settled system of education—and government—should prove in the Soudan. Captain Trevor discourses on "The Army Doctor," and deplores the necessity that has arisen for giving him a purely military title. "The Press of Paris" defines the difference between the British and French press, and in spite of the frantic actions of France during the last couple of years, almost gives the French press the palm. A weird story, "A Strange Experiment," does not become less weird in Part II. "Diplomacy and Journalism" refers to Mr. Greenwood's recent attack on diplomacy and glorification of journalism. "Mr. Watts-Dunton and His Reviewers" closes the list of contents for this month.

St. Nicholas as usual brings a host of subjects of interest to its young readers. Three short stories, three new instalments of serials, three entertaining articles, eleven amusing verses, besides an unlimited number of illustrations and pretty pictures, leave little to be desired. A new feature is a page giving a short record of current events in plain language, from which the little subscribers can learn what is happening in the big world around them.

"La Presse Internationale," a fortnightly illustrated review, published in Paris for 75 centimes, is now entering on its second year. It gives news in French, English and German from the different press centres. An interesting account of the Lisbon Congress of Journalists is one of the features of this number. The men who attended it had a good time in Portugal, being invited at several of the towns by the way to stop and be banqueted. The work of the "Concordia of Vienna," which is one of the most important Press Associations of Europe, is described and photographs of its most prominent members given. Many other articles of general interest to the public are in the pages of the International Press.

NAVAL RELIEFS.

The P. & O. Co's S S Palawan left Aden yesterday evening and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 a. m., on Wednesday next. This vessel is bound for Calcutta, but calls at this port to land 5 Officers, 13 chief petty officers and 137 men for Her Majesty's Navy.

MILITARY NEWS.

The British India Steamer Assyria, which arrived here yesterday has brought from Karachi, 3 officers 100 men (invalids) together with the Head Quarters Company of the Highland Light Infantry proceeding to the Cape. The Assyria left Karachi on the 19th instant.

THE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

A HIGH STANDARD OF PLAY.

The Annual Racquet Tournament for 1899 has produced only six entries, but the six competitors are the best six players in the Presidency and the standard of play witnessed up to date has been the highest that has been seen in the Bombay Racquet Court for many years. Major C. D. King, R. A., comes with a great reputation from England, and last year we remember Capt. C.D. King (the same man, since promoted) and Lt. W L. Foster representing the Royal Artillery against the 12th Lancers in the finals of the Army Championship at Princes Court. The "Field" then reporting the match, said that King played the best of the four, so racquet players expected great things from his match with Capt. Greig in the first round. But the local man knew the court and the gunner did not.—The first game was a run away affair, Greig winning the spin of the racket and scoring a dozen aces in his first hand—the longest sequence up to date in the tournament. King served well, and was put out by a back hand volley into the corner of the court—and the first game was soon called to Greig (15-5). Love all, (3-1) was called in favour of King in the second game, and some hard low hitting and very good placing caused the scoring to proceed very slowly. With a sequence of six followed by a second of four Greig put the second game to his credit—(15-6) (3-0) in favour of Greig put King on his mettle and by some very pretty play he went to (7-5). Greig again forged ahead, and King playing with more dash and certainty several good rallies took place, and it seemed possible that more than three games would have to be played. (14-7) was called in Greig's favour, and missing an easy chance, the gunner again got in and won two more aces after some pretty play, the winner eventually winning the last point with an untakable service at (15-9): Score, Greig beat King (15-5) (15-6) (15-9). The match lasted half-an-hour, but the play was disappointing. The local man of course had a great deal in his favour by knowing the court, and this time next year we hope to see these two play again, and trust to see a better game. King has a pretty style, is quick and active, and though he is a major, which means a certain number of years' service a rubber of five games is not too much for him. Greig was serving very well, and his back hand volleys were especially powerful and accurate, but we have seen him play much better in the rallies than he was playing on this occasion. The second match was between two Gunners from Kirkee, Lt. S. F. Gosling R. H. A. vs. Lt. H. H. Bond R. A. Gosling was the favourite, and though Bond beat him by 3 games to 1, it is still generally held that Gosling is the better racket player. Bond, it is true, knew the court much better than his opponent and had a great advantage in that way, but Gosling is an older and more experienced player, having represented Eton, and later on the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Bond learnt his game at Wellington. The first game Gosling started well, and by dint of good serving and hard punishing drives started with an advantage of (7-3). Bond then put in some pretty play, but Gosling with his long reach volleyed and placed with great accuracy and eventually won the first game easily at (15-6). Bond ousted his opponent early in the second game, and a ding dong game ensued. Then Bond with a hard service that went rather too much round the court added ace after ace and eventually won by the same score that he was beaten by in the first game (15-6). The third game produced some good play and capital rallies, each in turn going ahead. Many more points were scored by service than should have been allowed, and this game, too, Bond won by (15-12). Gosling made an effort, but Bond again served hard and a little round and secured ace after ace. Both were hitting hard and true, Gosling's volleying being clean and well timed and evoking great applause. But Bond was not to be denied, and though his opponent was creeping up and was much the fresher of the pair, he won the fourth game at (15-12) and the rubber by three games to one. The result was a surprise to most people, but there is little doubt that Bond has greatly improved, and has plenty of good racquets in him. He hits hard and true, his forehand being very strong, while he is very active and tries for everything. In serving he rather spoils himself by hitting too hard, and takes an unnecessarily amount of strength out of himself. And it was unfortunate that his services did go round occasionally, and it seems a pity that a let cannot be claimed for many of these, as the striker is bound to give the server an easy return unless he hits him violently on the body. Gosling played a pretty game; he showed better form in the first of the four games than in the other three. He makes the fullest use of his reach, but has not quite the loose wrist play one expects to see in a player of his standing; playing with a straight arm is not quite the thing and takes away a great deal from appearances. Next year when this annual tournament comes off we trust he will know the court better, and we shall look forward to seeing him play again. The second ties were between Captain Menzies and Captain Greig and Capt. Ralli (Royal Scots) and Mr. Bond. Menzies and Greig are both local players, and the result was a foregone conclusion, though Menzies very nearly won the first game, being well ahead, and the game called (12-8) in his favour. After this Greig played with great dash, volleying and half volleying with great accuracy and won the first game at (15-12). The other two games were won with comparative ease, Menzies' effort in the first game evidently having fatigued him, and Greig had little difficulty in placing the next two to his credit. Menzies though defeated played a pretty and hard hitting game, his backhanders being his strongest point. Captain Ralli has also a reputation for having played a great deal at home, but he was out of practice and Bond defeated him three games to love. Some of the strokes in this match were excellent, and Ralli possesses a very fine style, and has evidently been well coached. The first game was fast and furious, both players slashing away, intent on securing the first win: three all, five all, and later on each point was stiffly contested till Bond with a sequence of five aces by well placed services secured the game. The other two games he had it all his own way, though Ralli played in a most plucky and determined fashion up to the end. Bond beat Capt. Ralli (15-9) (15-6) (15-9). The finals between Capt Greig and Lt. Bond will be played on Friday at 3 p.m., and a very good game it ought to be. The odds are being laid on the local man, but we expect Bond will give him a capital game, and may turn the tables. At any rate, we hope to see them both at their best and let the best man win.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE FORTY TWA MEDAL.

The fifth of the series of competitions qualifying for the Final Round for the above medal, was played off yesterday morning and resulted in a win for Mr. Fischer who was one up to the redoubtable Colonel Bogey. However the Colonel's score was put at 42, a very liberal one on the present course, so Mr. Fischer's round was nothing more than good steady play. All the last six holes. No 9 excepted, are really 4 holes, and two of them should often be done in 3. Dr. MacDonald made a mess of the last hole, or he would have tied with Mr. Fischer. Mr. Miller also was all even, the remaining players being out of it. It may be as well to call golfers attention to the fact that the ditch in which the 7th green is at present is no longer bunker. Probably few, if any, players have treated it as such since it became dry, as there is a tendency in Bombay to be too casual about bunkers. I don't know that the matter is one of serious import for except in a sand bunker, where the advantage of teeing the ball is grounded a club, there is nothing much lost by not being allowed to ground your club; except of course when you want to play a full shot. Still rules are rules and in golf of all games should be kept.

P F Fischer	Sc	1 up
D Miller	4	All even
D MacDonald	1	do
O Marshall	+1	3 down
H G Meikle	1	3 do
C H T Boggs	Sc	3 do
A T Spalding	2	3 do
G E Nixon	3	3 do
O M Cannon	4	3 do
G Bonnet	4	3 do

In Number of which 9 withheld as read.

Next week the Sir George Gold Medal will be played for.—K.

THE MYSTERY OF THE POONA MURDERS DISCLOSED.

CONFESSION OF BALKRISHNA CHAPEKAR.

ALLEGED INSTIGATOR OF THE PLOT TO MURDER MR. RAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, THURSDAY.

Balkrishna Hari Chapekar was, to-day, placed before Mr. Carvalho, charged with the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst on June 22nd 1897. Ranade and Wasudeo Chapekar was also placed before the Magistrate charged with a similar offence.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

At the outset, the Magistrate enquired of Balkrishna if he wanted legal assistance as two pleaders were ready to represent him.

The prisoner replied that he did not require any legal assistance. The two pleaders, however, appeared in the Court The Magistrate declined to allow them to represent the accused against his will, but told them to watch his case.

Mr. Nicholson then opened the case for the Crown. In doing so he briefly stated the facts of the case of the outrages on the night of the Jubilee celebration at Poona, now well known to the public. The accused was charged under section 136 of the Indian Penal Code. Bhau Naiku, a coachman in the service of the late Mr. Rand, drove him on the night of Jubilee to Ganeshkhind, when he was shot. He left the house at eight o'clock. At midnight he was returning to the club from Ganeshkhind. Before starting for Ganeshkhind he changed grey to bay horse and left Ganeshkhind by the Temple gate. Mr. Rand was quite well. The coachman heard the report of the gun behind when they got opposite the big bungalow on the road. The horse started, and as he had proceeded a few yards further he heard a second report. Another gharry passed Mr. Rand's when he stopped it. The officer came and spoke to his Saheb, but got no answer. The officer told him to drive to hospital which he did, where Mr. Rand was helped out of the gharry.

Gopalsingh, Fouzdar, said he took him to the spot the following morning. He knew the driver named Appa who drove back his gharry also. He pointed out the gharry and also pointed out the spot where Mr. Rand used to come daily to the Municipal hall. Witness recognised Balkrishna, whom he had seen at the Municipal hall.

When Balkrishna came to present the petition with one Chapekar against whom he had given evidence, Balkrishna stood near the other Chapekar who spoke to him. He saw Balkrishna two or three times always with him.

The Magistrate asked the accused whether he had any questions to put to the accused.

Wasudeo enquired whether Mr. Rand made the remark "What is the matter," before or after the report?—After the report.

Did you know who made the report?—No.

When you saw Balkrishna with Damodher, do you know how he was dressed?

Witness replied that he saw him in white dress three or four times at the Municipal office. Only two were together.

Wasudeo: Did you see either Ranade or me.

At this stage Balkrishna interrupted, and asked the Magistrate whether he could ask his brother some questions.

The Magistrate replied that as Balkrishna wished to know how long he had been in custody, he could ask any questions to the witness, but not to other prisoners.

Gopal Singh examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he remembered the Jubilee night. A search was made at Ganeshkhind road in the presence of a Punch. He had two horsewallahs with him. He pointed out the spot near the yellow bungalow He knew Damodher. Balkrishna was shorter. They lived in Poona at the time of the Jubilee. He knew Dhondu Narayen. Chapekar left for Bombay on 24th June. He knew Londe's house. It is near witness' house. He said witness did not know either Wasudev or Ranade.

Vinayek Apte, a Brahmin, deposed that he knew all three accused for some years. He knew Chapekar's house in Sadashiv Peth under the culvert and found an axe and two swords wrapped up in cotton. Witness identified the weapons. He saw the three Chapekars at the time of the Ganputi. He did not see them afterwards. In answer to Balkrishna witness said: I never saw you in a white dress like this.

Lieutenant Sargent, 14th Bombay Infantry, deposed that he was in Poona at the time of the Jubilee. He knew Lieutenant Ayerst at the Commissariat, Department. He went to the lovee with Lieutenant Owen Lewis and left between eleven and twelve. On the road a gharry passed in which a woman was standing up calling out for help. That was 400 yards past the bungalow. She shouted out to stop the gharry. The lady inquired: "Is that Mr. Sargent? Something has happened to my husband." The lady was Mrs. Ayerst. Lieutenant Ayerst was lying back bleeding and quite dead. Mrs. Ayerst was covered with blood. Witness suggested that Lieutenant Lewis should drive Mrs. Ayerst home, while he took Lieutenant Ayerst to the hospital, to see if anything could be done. Mrs. Ayerst got out from the carriage and witness took the body to hospital where he called to the House Surgeon as he was driving in another carriage past him which did not stop. He did not see any other carriage, but noticed a bullock cart standing 300 yards from Ganeshkhind. Lieut. Ayerst's body was taken to the mortuary. He was in full dress. Mr. Rand was in evening dress. He saw Mr. Rand was shot in the back. Lieutenant Owen Lewis is now A.-D.-C. to the Governor of the Windward Islands, and there is no likelihood of his return. Witness had given evidence at the inquest before Mr. Lele.

Govinda Ramchandra Londe said he is maternal uncle of Balkrishna. He remembered the Jubilee festival, having come back from Nasik that month. Chapeker was living in Ghokhale's house. He knew that Apte lived in the same house as Chapekar. He saw an axe there; it was in Balkrishna's room, He had been to Bombay and returned on the 28th. Wasudev came to live with him the next day, A couple of days laterhe told him he was going to kill Ramji and the Dravids. He showed the pistol on the 3rd or 4th. He told him again that Wasudev Damodher, Balkrishna and Ranade had killed Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. Wasudev followed the carriage of Mr. Rand dressed as a butler. Damodher shot Rand, and Balkrishna shot Ayerst. Both returned by way of Chatarsingji and Wasudev and Ranade by Lakdipool. Witness said that Balkrishna came to his house at night one day, about three months after the Jubilee day. He did not stay, neither did he gave any reason. He said he came from Bombay. He never saw him again till now. Wassudev addressed him the following questions: "Did you ever see an axe in the house since the Jubilee night?" "No. I told you I would kill the Dravids. Did I do so? Yes. Whom did I kill? Ganesh and Ramchander Dravid." This information caused Balkrishna to look agreeably surprised. Ranade asked no question. Balkrishna then enquired when Wsaudev had told him of the murder of the Dravids to which witness replied: "On the very night the murders were committed.

Nilkant Shanker Dravid, on oath, deposed he knew the Chapekars and Ranade for three years. He knew of the gymnastic club started by Damodher. There were swords, swerditicks and sticks. Witness identified several. They were like those in the Court. The club was in Khassaivala's Wada in Budhwar Peth. He did not know its name. The arms were kept in the ground. He saw them in Chapekar's house, in Damodher's room. He saw Damodher cleaning the axe. On another occasion when he went there, he saw him cleaning the weapons. Balkrishna was with him. No questions were asked.

Mr. Charles Flemming, Inspector of Police, gave evidence to finding pellets in the carriage, taking possession of the hood which was blood-stained, and producing a piece of Rand's clothes from Dr. Bhis.

The Police Superintendent, Bombay Police, said he was present at the house of Balkrishna Hari Chapekar on the 4th instant, and found the Jubilee flag, a pistol, some cartridges, and Mr. Rand's gun. Sunday

evening, when he noticed three Brahmuns seated on the tank wall opposite the church. Accused Nos 2 and 3 were two of them. The other one was Damodher. After a short conversation he asked Damodher who No 3 was, and he said that he was his brother. He asked Balkrishna what he was doing and he said he was attending the Deccan College. He spoke to them in Mahratha. He then noticed a piece of piping in Damodher's band. He looked through it. Accused went away in the direction of the Western India Club.

Question put by Wasudev: "When you saw Damodher run away, why did you not arrest him.—As he ran away I could not do so.

By Ranade: In whose hand the pipe was?—In Damodhers

Qanade No, it was in mine.

Did you ask Balkrishna his name?—No

Did you ask my name?—No.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

BALCRISHNA'S CONFESSION.

The following is the confession made by Balkrishna Chapekar before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 25th ultimo:—

The prisoner first said that his brother Damodher had made certain statements which, being thought to be true, he was hanged. If it was to be taken for granted that those statements were true, he too might be hanged. He himself had made certain statements, which were taken down by Mr. Brewin. If the Magistrate wished that those statements might be read over to him he would have no objection to that being done, and he would then say whether they were correct or not.

The Magistrate informed the prisoner that he was quite at liberty either to make an independent statement voluntarily if he wished to do so, or to have his former statement read to him.

Prisoner said he would prefer to make an independent statement, and he spoke as follows:—I am not an of enemy the British Raj. I have a great liking for the army. I have no legal knowledge. I was arrested in the Moglai (Hyderabad) territory and brought down to Poona.

Prisoner here said that if this case was to be heard at Poona he need not make any statement to the Magistrate in Bombay, as it was better that he should make his statement at Poona when the case was called on for hearing.

The Magistrate informed the prisoner that if he did not wish to make a statement he (the Magistrate) had no desire to induce him to make one.

Balkrishna replied that he had made certain statements to Mr. Brewin. If it was not against the law, he wished that those statements be interpreted to him and the Magistrate might then ask him any questions upon them.

The Magistrate then called for the statement which Balkrishna had made to Mr. Brewin. The statement was read in English and interpreted to Balkrishna in Marathi by the Chief Interpeter of the Court. When the statement had been read over,

The Magistrate asked the prisoner whether the statements were true and whether he wished to add or alter anything.

Balkrishna replied that the statements were correct, but as the tragedy had been enacted some time ago, there might be some difference regarding the time and date.

THE DETAILED STATEMENT.

The Magistrate then read the statement to Balkrishna sentence by sentence and took it down as Balkrishna admitted the correctness of the rendering, and the story thus narrated was in substance as follows:—

Balkrishna said that about two years ago from the date of Damoder's confession or five months before Mr. Rand's murder, his brother Damoder and he went out one evening for a walk about five o'clock, on a hill near the Fergusson College. While they were sitting there one Chintaman Narayen Bhat came to them and Damoder cried out "Let us ask him how we can get employment in a regiment." Then they asked Chintaman, how they would get employment in a regiment. Chintaman replied that he would try and manage it for them. They asked him to let them know if he was successful in obtaining employment for them, and he said he would do so if they saw him at his house in fifteen days or a month, or they would be informed if they met him on the hills while out for a walk. After the conversations they, however, did not go to him. This conversation took place before Mr. Rand was appointed on plague duty at Poona. Seven or eight days before the meeting was held in the Technical School, Chintaman's servant came to their house in Sadashive Peth with a note which he gave to his brother Damoder. The note ran as follows: "I want to speak to you about the Rissala. Come to see me this evening about five o'clock on the hill. Tear up this note." The note was anonymous. He asked the servant whence he had brought the note and the latter replied that he had brought it from Rao Saheb Bhat. Damodher did not tear up the note as was directed, but the same evening they met Bhat in the hills when they handed it over to him and he himself tore it up.

This was the beginning of the plot to kill Mr. Rand. Bhat told them that he had made arrangements to get them employment in a Regiment, but first he had some business for them. He wanted them to do it with two other men whom he would supply. They were to assist the two men and after the business had been done he would surely get them employment in the cavalry. He then mentioned the business, which was to kill Mr. Rand; because, he said, if Mr. Rand came to Poona, he would practise *zoolum* upon the people. Mr. Rand was not then in Poona. At first they refused to do the work because they were not satisfied that Mr. Rand would practise *zoolum* on the people. Bhat thereupon told them how Mr. Rand had practised *zoolum* in Wai, and explained to them how hard were the rules regarding the plague and the house-to-house inspection. This made them believe that *zoolum* would be practised upon the people and though they were at first unwilling to do the deed, they consented. The reason which induced them to consent was Bhat's promise to get them employment in the cavalry. Bhat told them to meet the men at Poona station, three or four days later, on the arrival of the train, at 5 p.m. He told them that the men were to come from Bombay and their names were Satpute and Nana and they were Mahrattas by caste. He gave them their description and said they would not bring any luggage with them. They then asked Bhat what they were to do if the men did not come, and in that case whether they were to go to his house. He said they were not to go to his house but that he would take them to the hill the next day and they should meet them there. Damoder, who used to ask all these questions, asked for their addresses, but Bhat declined to give the addresses and said that neither Damoder nor he (accused) should give their addresses to any body. Then they were made to swear that they were not to reveal to any body the plot or give out the conversation that had taken place between Bhat and themselves. They went to the station at five o'clock in the evening on the day. They were told to go there. They waited outside near the carriage stand and when the train arrived they watched the people coming out of the station. They saw two men coming out without luggage. Damodar asked one of them if his name was Satpute. One of them replied in the affirmative and asked if he (accused) and his brother were Chapekars and they said "yes." They then hired a carriage and took them to Budwa Chowli. On being questioned by them, the men said that they had come from Bombay. They then began to talk to them in the carriage about killing Mr. Rand and said they had been asked to assist them in killing that Saheb. The men prevented them saying anything about the proposed killing while they were in the carriage, remarking that they would have plenty of time to talk about it afterwards. They asked the deponent and his brother Damoder to go to the hill by the Ferguson College and wait in the rear of it that night. They decided to go that night. Nana had a railway ticket from Kalyan to Poona in his hand. Damoder took the ticket and looked at it All four of them left the carriage at Budwa Chowli.

MARKING DOWN MR. RAND.

The next day at five o'clock in the evening they met the men on the hill near the college. The men said they had seen Rao Saheb Bhat. When they asked why Rao Saheb Bhat had not come, they replied: "We need not see him; it is not necessary that we should all meet together." When asked how Mr. Rand was to be killed, they said: "We must first see him. Then we shall think about killing him." Satpute and Nana then asked if they could ascertain where he could be seen. Accused replied that could not say then. The next day they met again as arranged and asked Satpute and Nana what they had done about seeing Mr. Rand so as to know him. After some days it was decided that a meeting was to be held in the Committee Hall. This took place five or six days after the servant had come with the letter from Chintaman Bhat. Nana and Satpute did not know the date of the meeting but they suggested they should all see Mr. Rand's face at the meeting and the next morning Damoder read in the papers that a meeting was to be held the following day in the Technical School at which Mr. Rand was to preside. Damodar asked Balkrishna to go with him to the hill that day. He (accused) refused to accompany them, and so Damodar went alone. On his return he informed them that they were to go the next day to the meeting to see Mr. Rand. They did so and sat on the verandah of a house opposite to the school. A few minutes later Nana and Satpute arrived. Nana then went into the hall. He came out and Satpute went in. When Satpute came out Damoder went in and on his return the accused went in. Their object in going in was to see and mark Mr Rand's face. On the following day the accused and Damodher went to the hill again and met Nana and Satpute. They exchanged opinions regarding Mr. Rand's appearance and before separating they decided to see him again. Two days subsequent to this they found an opportunity of seeing Mr. Rand again at the inspection in Jogeshwari Lane. A number of people had assembled there and some of them pointed him out as Mr. Rand. No doubt then remained in their minds as to the identity of Mr. Rand, and on the following day Damodher and the accused met Nana and Satpute on the hill as before. Damoder and the accused asked them as to the way in which they intended to kill Mr. Rand. They said that would be settled after they had found his house. They met day after day for about fifteen days. Nana and Satpute used to say that they had not found out where Mr. Rand lived. It was then revolved that Mr. Rand should be killed at the time when he left his committee office after dark. After some time Nana and Satpute said that they had to leave Poona to buy some things and that they would see accused and Damoder on their return, and that then this business should be done. About a fortnight later they met Nana and Satpute on the hill near the college. Nana showed them two pistols, one a five-chambered one, and the other a single-barrel pistol. They found out that Mr. Rand left the Committee office before dark. Nana and Satpute told them of Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayen Bhat's death. The accused then said he would not be mixed up in this matter. Damodher did not like what he said and stated that Nana and Satpute had pressed him to assist them and that they would try to get him employment in the Rissala. For a few days he discontinued meeting Nana and Satpute.

One day he went out on a visit and on his return Damodher showed him some marks on some trees which he said had been made by Nana and Satpute firing pistols while he was looking on. They then went home deciding between themselves that they should take no part in this affair. The house-to-house inspection had ceased when he(accused) suggested that they should take no part in the killing. Damodher told him that he was going to the hill to see the fun of Nana and Satpute firing the pistols. A month before the Jubilee day, Damodher told him that Nana and Satpute had pressed them very much to do the business and he suggested that he and accused should go the next day to see them on the hill. Accordingly they went and saw them. Nana gave Damodher a Marathi newspaper to read. Nana himself read a portion referring to the zoolum practised by Mr. Rand. Subsequently Nana said that he had found out a place where to kill Mr. Rand, and he asked them to go and see the spot. He (accused) asked Nana how he was to be killed. He said they would shoot from behind when he left Government House in the carriage. He (accused) then said: "In that case you should first ascertain by stopping him if he is the person you want to kill." Nana replied "Very well!" For two or three days they went to his (Mr. Rand's) playground in the Cantonment. Damodher and he (accused) used to go from the town and there (at the Cantonment) they met Nana and his comrade On the third or fourth occasion they succeeded in seeing Mr. Rand. They followed him from the playground. When they came near a garden in which, as they afterwards knew, Mr. Rand's bungalow was situated, Nana raised his pistol to shoot Mr. Rand. Accused seized Nana's arm, fearing he would shoot the wrong man and said: "I will go near him and stop him. Let us first ascertain who is he and then shoot him." He went to stop Mr. Rand but meanwhile he had entered the compound and when he went near the gate he saw a carriage with big horses coming out of that compound so he did not go in. Then the four went together as far as Someshwar, when Damodher and Balkrishna went into the temple and Nana and Satpute went away. Then Damodher told accused that he had seen Nana and Satpute and would go to meet them next day on the hill. Accordingly Damodher and accused went to meet them. Damodher and others had some conversation about the Jubilee. Nana and Satpute asked his brother if he would meet them at Government House. Balkrishna tried to persuade him not to go. He paid no attention to what he said, but agreed to go. On the way home Nana asked Damodher what weapons he would carry in his hand. Damodher said they would go with sticks. Nana said that he had two swords which we would bring if they were wanted. Two or three days after Damodher told him (accused) that the Europeans were going to Government House on the night of the Jubilee, and that there they should get an opportunity to do the work. Nana had told them to meet him at Government House between 2 and 3 p.m. He was not inclined to go, and he did not go. Then Damodher told him that he had to go there on the night of the Jubilee. On that night they left home, each carrying a sword wrapped in the white cloth of a turban. They waited till about 8-30 p. m. Nana and Satpute did not come. Then Damodher walked towards Government House, leaving him at the culverts, after about half-an-hour. Nana and Damodher came and Nana told him that Mr. Rand had come without a sowar and he said that there would be no time to wait and kill him, and so it could not be done as he wished. Then Damodher and he both said that as there was a difference of opinion they would go. Nana said they might go. They told Nana to take care of the guards and Damoder, and he went away by a short cut to Chaturashingi. When they had walked some distance they saw some fire-works. When they came near the Fergusson College Damodher said that he had heard a pistol shot.

They both had some discussion about it because he (Balkrishna), said it was very difficult to distinguish between the report of a pistol and of fireworks. They went into the town. He and Damodher went into the Someshwar Temple. Next morning they went to the hill to meet Nana and Satpute. They waited there, but these latter did not come, but on their way back they saw them in a mango grove. Nana told them that he had fired at two carriages, but he did not know who had been killed and was not sure if anybody was killed or not. Then he asked Damodher if he could keep two guns which he had. Damodher said that he wanted to throw away some of the weapons.

Then Nana suggested that Damodher should throw away both his own and Nana's weapons at the place. Subsequently it was arranged that the weapons should be thrown into a well. Eventually Balkrishna went into Londe's compound and took the guns over the wall from Nana and Satpute who were outside. Damodher tied all the weapons together and lowered them with a rope into the well.

On the following day Damodher and he and all the family left Poona for Bombay. Balkrishna saw Nana and Satpute at Lanowli. They left the train at Kalyan. About three or four months later Damodher was arrested in consequence of information received from a man, named Narayan. He (Balkrishna) went to Nasik. From Nasik to Bhusawal, thence via Manmar and Daond to Godak. He left the train at Copal station and went thence to Amgondi, where he stayed on the mountains. His brother Wasudeo accompanied him to Amgondi. Ultimately he started for Goa. On his way he saw a Mahomedan sowar, who told him that a man from British territory had come into the Nizam's territory and great *zoolum* was practised on the cyots, and therefore he went and surrendered to Mr. Stephens at Mandaheri. On the night of the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst, Nana carried with him a hatchet.

The above confession will be put in as evidence against the accused, who is greatly reduced, but with consciousness of what is going on.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

A ROUND OF FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 20.

One will have to go a long way in India to find so gay and sporting a place as this, and at this time of the year too. Races at Muckapett, races at Maul Ali, a couple of gymkhanas, ladies' dinners at the club, amateur theatricals, cricket and tent-pegging tournaments, are still live in the memory. But the atmosphere is yet pregnant with social and sporting events, and throughout this week and the next society will find it hard to submit to an evening "at home." From to-day, the engagement list is full, and it would be impossible to follow in detail the number of events which are heaped one upon another. Lady Plowden is entertaining a select group at dinner this evening. On alternate days, during the week, the football and cricket tournaments will be continued. It is interesting to note that the Royal Artillery from Colaba have been sporting enough to send up a football team to play in the tournament. They are pitted against the 19th Hussars' A team. The Royal Warwicks from Belgaum have also come in. They play the 19th Hussars' B team. The Cheshires got through their annual regimental sports to-day. The finals in the cricket tournament for H. E. the Minister's Cup will be played on the 24th and 25th between the 19th Hussars and Cheshires. The Bicycle Gymkhana will now take place on Monday the 27th. The United Service Club fancy dress ball will not come off, owing to a crusade being launched by the sober-minded party against its impropriety during Lent. The Horse and Dog Shew are on to-morrow and the day after.

Sir Vikar-ul-Omrah, the Prime Minister, who is always on the alert to promote sociability in Hyderabad between the two communities, took advantage of the presence of Mr. Chas. Bertram in Hyderabad to once again bring European and Native Society together under pleasant circumstances. His Excellency engaged Mr. Bertram to perform at his Begumpett Palace on Friday last, and to witness the performance as well as to have tea he invited a great many guests Mr. Bertram's performance occupied over an hour, and after that, Sir Vikar's hospitality towards his guests was unbounded.

The Cheshires' annual regimental sports this afternoon were a great success. Major Bromfield and the officers of the regiment were "At Home" on the occasion to a large number of guests, and a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent. The programme included all manner of athletic items, which were carried through during Saturday and to-day. Private Woods was declared the champion of the sports. Among the more important prize-winners were Sergeant Dodd, who won the Sergeants race; Lieut. Cousin, who took the Officers' menagerie prize with his well-trained goat; Private Jones who won the mile race in 4-58 seconds, and Private Grattone who won the half mile race in 2-11 seconds. The final tug-of-war was most exciting. A and B Companies tugged three times over. In the first tug "A" pulled over "B"; in the second and third "B" pulled over "A" and won the prize. The final tug lasted for 58 seconds. Mrs Bromfield distributed the prizes at the end of the sports.

The Hyderabad Volunteers were inspected, on Saturday last, by Sir Trevor Plowden, who is Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Sir Trevor drove up in company with Captain Adam, A.-D.-C. at 5 p.m., and immediately proceeded to inspect the men, who were drawn up in review order. After the inspection, Sir Trevor took up his position near a temporary saluting base, when the battalion marched past and then went through several battalion manœuvres.

Sir Trevor observed that he was greatly pleased to see the volunteers look so well and drill so well, and having said so much he drove away. But the parade went on. Major Cox, the Adjutant, put them through some further facings, after which they were dismissed to have refreshments.

The Cheshires Meance Ball, held annually in commemoration of the Battle of Meance, was all that a ball could be. The floor, the music, and the supper were superb. About four hundred guests enjoyed the hospitality of the gallant Non-commissioned officers who gave the Ball, and amongthem, was a large proportion of the officers of the garrison. Probably no dance given within the year has come up to this one, and the maxim is that when the Cheshires do a thing they do it thoroughly. Certainly their dance was a brilliant testimony to their ability to entertain.

For the third time to-night, the St. John's Church Institute entertainment took place, and for the third time the house was crowded to overflowing. The entertainment was rendered all the more attractive by the tableaux which interspersed the vocal and instrumental part of the programme. Lieut. Plunkett's violin-playing was worth a hundred miles' journey to hear. Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Hunter sang very sweetly, and the duet rendered by Mrs. and Miss Wright was charming to a degree. The tableaux were arranged by Mrs. Bird and Mr. E. O. Crawford. They presented "Japanese scene" "Coming through the Rye," A scene *alla* Pygmalion and Galatea, "Men were deceivers ever," "courting" and one or two others. In these, Miss. Wright, Miss. Gribble, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Hunter, the Messrs. Wright, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Mr. F. C. Crawford and Mr. Roddy showed up to advantage. Nothing prettier than these tableaux could be imagined, and the Rev. Mr. Bray, Chaplain of St. John's, is to be congratulated on the great success which followed his exertions in aid of t. John's Institute.

Mr. Charles Bertram gave three performances at the Cosmopolitan Hall at Chudderghaut and left for Calcutta yesterday morning. His stay in Hyderabad was not so fortunate as it has been elsewhere. He was greeted by poor houses, the majority of the handful of his audiences having travelled down from Secunderabad. It is the common fate of all who elect to perform first at Chudderghaut and then come on to Secunderabad. The Chudderghaut public is apathetic towards performances at all times, and particularly so during Lent. Mr. Bertram, however, made the best of a bad bargain, and gave us a couple of hours' amusement combined with astonishment at his wonderful card and other tricks. He is to return to Hyderabad in a few months to perform before H. H. the Nizam.

The Football Tournament commenced on Friday on the Gymkhana ground, before only a small assemblage of spectators. The game was between the heshires' B team and the Lincolns. It was a pretty stiff struggle for goals from the start, the ball being beautifully balanced between the two goals: but in the second half, the Lincolns managed to earn a goal, while the Cheshires got none. So the game ended in favour of the Lincolns by one goal to *nil*. It must be mentioned that the Cheshires had only their No. 2 team playing. The crack team, which won the Madras Football Tournament last week, were drawn to play against the Gymkhana team this evening, but the Gymkhana saw the futility of a battle with the Cheshires, and so allowed them a week over.

THE KHOTI BILL.

At the public meeting of Khots of the Ratnagiri, district, held at Ratnagiri on the 15th February, with reference to the Khoti Bill introduced by the Legislative Council the following resolutions were passed:—That this meeting of the Khots of Ratnagiri District is decidedly of opinion that the Khoti Act Amendment Bill (No. IV of 1893), now introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council, will, if passed into law, prove highly prejudicial to the rights and interests of the Khots as well as the Ryots, and respectfully urges upon the Government either to withdraw the present Bill or to so amend it as to remove all unworkable and objectionable provisions therein.

That it is further resolved that the Bill is objectionable on the following grounds:—(*a*) The changes in Sec. 17 of the Act will have the effect of taking away the existing jurisdiction of Civil Courts with respect to lands in Khoti villages. (*b*) The proviso added to Sec. 31 of the Act is ambiguous, impracticable and mischievous. (*c*) Sec. 31 A as framed is superfluous, while the insertion of words "with the previous consent of the Collector in writing" will prove very harmful in practice and is inconsistent with the existing law. (*d*) The proposed additions and alterations in Sec. 33 are not only vague, unnecessary and inadequate, but also highly objectionable in principle and subversive of the ancient rights of Khots with respect to annual appraisement and the rent due from occupancy tenants. The amendments will, in the opinion of this meeting, tend ultimately to destroy the Khoti tenure and ruin the Khots as well as the Ryots, (*e*) The proposed addition to Sec. 40 is defective inasmuch as it ignores the rights of Khots to forest lands.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clawwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," made by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Depôts:—Bombay, Messrs. Edwardes, Spencer, & Co., Waterhouse Road, Apollo, Bagdad.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held, last evening, in the rooms of the Association, Apollo Bunder, Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Freeman presiding.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the annual report by Mr. R. D. Pringle, the General Secretary. At the outset the various objects with which the Association was established and the lines on which it worked were set forth in the report at some length. It proceeded to say that the religious activities of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. were not solely concerned, however, with its own circle of young men. It went abroad also During the greater part of the year a weekly meeting was maintained in the Soldiers' Prayer Room, Colaba. From February till May, a Sunday Night Gospel Service was conducted in the Soldiers' Plague Duty Camp at the Kennedy Seaface. Regular open air preaching was also carried on in conjunction with missing friends, and with definite result. St George's Hospital was regularly visited; ships also were boarded in docks and harbour, and Christian literature distributed amongst the men, and on the few available opportunities (seven) services were held on board sailing ships in the harbour. It could not yet be said, however, that their own active members took the pratical interest in these evangelistic endeavours which might reasonably be expected from them. The immense importance of the social evils question to young men had been deeply realised during the past year, and alike by living voice and printed page strong efforts had been made to save men from those fearful evils—Drink, Gambling, and Impurity. At the close of a Purity Meeting, 18 men signed a chastity covenant, and 20 temperance pledges were taken during the year.

But while so much had been done in the religious department, it had not been to the exclusion of the others, and a word or two might be said about the Literary and Social, Boys, and Athletic Sections.

During the year 21 literary and social meetings were held, when papers on different subjects were read for the instruction of the members. The Bombay Young Men's "Monthly" continued its most important mission, and was greatly appreciated by the members. One thousand copies were printed monthly, and although issued free of charge, the cost to the Association was practically nothing. The Association continued strong in its athletic life, great interest having been taken by the members in the different kinds of games. The average membership of the Athletic Club was 63 for the year. The Boys' work was in its infancy and the Committee would watch the results with interest and nourish the work with carefulness. Despite the loss of 120 names from their roll during the year, the membership showed a slight increase at the close, standing then at 475 as compared with 465 in 1897. The great mass of their young men were attached to Railway and Government service and other city offices only 20 members were supplied them by the Army and Navy combined. The income of the Association during the year amounted to Rs. 11,428-14-11 as against Rs. 13,841-1-2 in 1897, which, however, included a special item of Rs. 2,104-14-6 for repairs and alterations to the Apollo Bunder Building. The committee had to regret that the income had been insufficient to meet all the expenditure, and in consequence the debt against the general fund, which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 471-5-9, had increased to Rs 870-8-9.

On the motion of Major C. B Mayn, R. E., the report was adopted. Resolutions were then passed electing Lt.-Col T A Freeman President, Mr F J Clark Honorary Treasurer, Mr H E Harrington, Auditor and Mr, R D Pringle General Secretary, for the current year.

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

The following are the Scholarships, Prizes and Gol Medal awarded by the Board to the Students wh have gained the highest aggregate number of marks at the Examinations held in September and October 1898:—

The Maharao Khengarjee 1st Scholarship value Rs. 105/-Bhagwanji B. Desai, 1st Session Cotton; 2nd Scholarship, Value, Rs. 80/-Krishnaji G. Kelkar, 2nd Session Engineering. The Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship, Value Rs 140, Jamsedji F. Keravala, 1st Session Engineering; The Lord Reay Scholarship, Value Rs. 90, Ganpatrao M. Kothare, 1st Session Cotton: The Dwarkadas Vasanji Scholarship, Value Rs. 90, Byramji M. Kolah, 2nd Session Engineering; The Nowrozee Furdoonjee 1st Scholarship, Value Rs 45, Dattatraya R. Bhandare, 1st Session Cotton; 2nd Scholarship Value Rs 90, Dadabhoy R. Madon, 2nd Session Cotton; The Ripon Prize, Value Rs 45, Nadirshaw N. Marker, 1st Session Cotton; The Mechanical Drawing Prize, Value Rs. 30, Bhagwant G. Chavan, 2nd Session Engineering. The Dr. H. Cook Prize, Value Rs 30, Francis J. Lobo, 2nd Session Engineering; The Vurjdas Atmaram Prize Value Rs 24, Waman H. Bhatwadkar, 2nd Session Engineering; The Nowrozee Furdoonjee (3) Fan Prizes Value Rs 36 each, Shankar S. Kolhatkar, 1st Session Cotton; Pherozo J. Mistri 1st Session Cotton; Thakordas B Kapadia, 1st Session Cotton; The Lord Reay Gold Medal. Hormusji A Sethna, 3rd Session Engineering.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

983—Ardeshir H and D—Mamoobai vs Motivahoo—Thakurdas D and C—Fart heard.

989—Smetham B and N—Meherbai and another vs Manockbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.

997—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Ludha Dossa and another.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

12798-98—Heerabai vs Dinbai.

365-17191-98—Muljee and R—Kessowjee Devkaran and others vs Bohrs Hassan Ally Maola Hakimjee.

13919-98—In person—Fakir Mahomed Hadz Suleman Raghunath Mukund.

Appeals.

977-10-97—Smetham B and N—Navarybai widow vs Ratonjee Jamsetjee Dubash and others—Pestonji R and K.

944-316-97—Captain and V, for pauper—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Visram Allana—Hiralal M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D.

634-98—Hiralal M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Pragdas Sagormul—Bicknell M and M.

617-98—Edgelow G and S—Alibhoy Adamjee vs Burjorjee Framjee Commissariatwalla—Smetham B and N.

189-96—Mathubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others Edgelow G and W—Chitnis M and M.

89-98—Hiralal M and M—Yakob Ebrahim vs Bai Bismillabai and others—M H Khan—Hiralal M and M

83-97—Ardesur H and D—Dorabjee Cooverjee Doctor vs Dhunbaijee Jamadhan and A.

619-97—Ardesur H and D—Dinshaw Jeewanjee Patel vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Masani—Pestonjee R and K

655-98—Thackerdas D C and H—The Ripon Printing Press Co, Ld, vs Bomanjee Jamsetjee Mistry and others—Dikshit and D.

529-98—Thackerdas D C and H—Asaur Veerjee vs Damodar Soonderdas—Wadia and G.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

696-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Canjibhoy vs Kalkhushroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—Karamali Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Lalljee and others vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey and another—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kallooram Looring and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V. Testamentary Suit.

39-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manockvahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

45-98—Captain and V for pauper—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Esaljee Sullemanjee—Shamrao P.

463-98—Smetham B and N—Annie Ada Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.

515-98—Balkrishna N C—Narsondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Maganlal and Co.

519-98—Ardesir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Dewjee Meghjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Hicknell M and M—Hossein Karim and others vs Yonnabhai and others—Captain and V.

656-97—In person—Harkissondas Nagindas vs Narrondas and others Craigie L and O

365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nancy vs George K Heinrichs and another—Crawford B and Co.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

"As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pural man vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Warranted to cure in 3 days. Price No. 1 and 2 Rs. 5 each. No. 3 Rs. 10. Sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits, China, Mauritius, Natal, Zanzibar, Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Australia, and Wholesale by Proprietors, Messrs. Edwardes, Spencer & Co., Waterhouse Road, Apollo, Bagdad.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held last evening at the Town Hall, Dr P Peterson, M A, President of the managing committee being in the chair. The Rev R M Gray, honorary secretary, read the annual report, of which the following is the summary:—

During the year under report 65new members were elected 29 resigned 7 died 3 retired and 4 having left Bombay were transferred to the list of non-resident members. The total number of members at the close of 1897 was 312 against 287 for the preceding year. Of these 83 were absent from India for the whole year or for portions of the year. 5 gentlemen joined the Society under non-resident class and 3 were transferred from the list of resident members. 2 withdrew, 2 died and 2were removed from the lists for nonpayment of subscription The number at the end of the year on the roll was 55 against 53 in the previous year The Society have to announce with regret the loss by death of the following members—Resident Dr Atmaram Pandurang Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart Mr Manekjee Barjorji, Honble Sir Charles Farran, Kt Mr J Marshall, Mr E Wimbridge, Dr K N Bahadurji Non-Resident Dr G Buhler Mr H O W G Brooke, I O S The issues of books during 1898 were 32,771 volumes 22,044 of new books including periodicals and 10,727 of the old The issues during the year before were 29,922 volumes 21,110 of new books and 8,812 of the old. The total number of volumes or parts of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1,050, of which 733 were purchased and 330 received as presentations chiefly from the Bombay Government the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, and the other local Governments and a few from individual authors and other donors. The number in 1897 was 1,094. 762 being acquired by purchase and 332 by presentation. Among the presents there is a valuable work, "Galerie Americaine du Musee D'ethnographie du Trocadero" in two volumes received from Mr. Pakichand Premchand, one of the members of the Society. 95 coins were added to the Cabinet during the year. Of these 2 were of gold 38 of silver, 46 of copper, 6 of copper and silver and 3 of lead. Of the total 49 were presented under the Treasure Trove Act, 45 by the Bengal Government, and 4 by the Madras Government; 40 were purchased from the Collector of Thana and 6 were presnted by Mr. E L Sale, Assistant Collector of Poona.

The Society also received during the year the following objects of antiquarian interest:—Mr. Cousins Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western India, presented an empty stone box found near a ruined Buddhist Stupa at Sopara while carrying on excavations at that place. The box is empty but is interesting. It is barrel shaped, about 17 inches high and is provided with a lid. Mr. Cousins says, the Stupa appears to have been levelled at some period when the relic box was found and emptied. The foundation of a large Hindoo temple has been laid upon the site. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay presented an interesting old stone bearing date 1733. It is thus referred to in Mr. Douglas' book of Bombay. "In Dean Lane, a hundred yards from the Cathedral, there is lying while we write, in the gutter, a block of whin-stone, two feet long, and on which is deeply engraven:—" Erected by order of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes 1783." Here the inscription ends, for there are evidently a wanting piece or pieces, but you can fancy anything you like like—"in memory of" officers or men drowned or slain on the Indian Ocean. Sir Edward Hughes was the man in a ship, of whose squadron Nelson learned the art of war, and gained his Indian experience as a midshipman, who fought a great sea fight with Suffrain, and on four several occasions gave a good account of the French Fleet. Has this stone crept out of the Cathedral Compound? It has evidently been used to grind curry-stuffs on and—more recently—as a door step!" The subscriptions from members including arrears amounted to Rs. 11,012-5-10. The amount of subscriptions received in 1897 was Rs. 10,004-3-4. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 745-2-11. The invested funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 13,500.

On the motion of Mr N G Chundawarkar, seconded by Mr A M T Jackson, the above report was unanimously adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr J Jackson and seconded by Mr S T Bhandare, it was resolved that the following committee of management be appointed for the current year:—

President: Dr. P. Peterson, M. A. Vice-Presidents: Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, James MacDonald; Mr. K. R. Cama. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy. Committee Members:—Dr. D. MacDonald, Prof. MacMillan, B. A. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C. I. E. The Hon'ble N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A., LL. B. Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M. A. Mr. J. J. Mody, Mr. T. Hathornthwaite, M. A. Captain A. J. Pelle, R. A. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Mr. M. A. Camrudin Amirudin Mr F.R. Viccaji, Mr. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar. Rev. J.D. Ozanne. H.G. Desai Colonel Hay, Honorary Secretary: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. Joint Honorary Secretary: (Numismatics and Archæology) Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha Honorary Auditors: Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson.

The Rev R M Gray, honorary secretary proposed that the reading room be opened in the morning at, 7 o'clock for three months from the 1st April next, the change to be continued only if it should be found to meet the wants of members.

Dr D MacDonald seconded the proposal, which was agreed to.

The proceedings then terminated

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Co, Ld., held on Wednesday, the chairman said:—This is the first general meeting of the Company held after the Line has been a whole year working. Thanks to the ratio of expenses ruling lower for the last half year of 1898 than 1897 the final results when the accounts are closed in April and all the money received from Government will shew that from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898, the line actually made 4 1-2 per cent on the capital. For a first year this may be considered satisfactory, but I am such a believer in the capabilities of this little line that I shall not be satisfied until 6 per cent, is realised, and unless plague comes to Ahmedabad, I think there is every prospect of that rate being obtained before many years. Though we are bound by the rates and classifications of the Rajputana Malwa Railway by our Agreement with the Secretary of State we intend to ask the Government to alter the clause and enable the B. B. & C. I. Railway, subject to the sanction of the Consulting Engineer in Bombay, to have a free hand and adopt rates and classifications suitable for our particular line, which being so near Ahmedabad is particularly subject to the competition of carts. With Mr. Crommelin and Mr. Powell our representations regarding traffic are sure to meet with the greatest consideration, as they are both most anxious to make this line a success. We are much indebted to Mr. Lynn Chief Engineer to H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda for the energetic manner, he has taken up the quarrying of stone at Ahmednugger. The people there would not work and Mr. Lynn made arrangements to send workmen

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, February. 23.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Justice H J Parsons, I C S Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay vice the Hon Sir Louis Addis Kershaw, Knight, Q C, deceased, pending further orders.

It is notified that the Hon Mr Justice H J Parsons, I C S Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Chief Justice of H M's Hight Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 13th inst in the forenoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr K A Reinold as third grade Asst Supt of Police on Rs 300 per mensem from the 16th Nov 1898.

A'zam Keshav Ganesh Raje acting Head Karkun taluka Shahapur in the district of Thana is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified

A'zam Balwant Govind Kelkar acting Mahalkari petha Dhond in the district of Poona is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Sahed Ramchandra Hanmant Bevur Mamlatdar taluka Indi in the district of Bijapur is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district and is invested with additional powers

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanmant Bevur with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi, acting Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, to appoint Mr Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of the late Dastoor Peshotan Beramjee Sanjana.

Rao Saheb Balwant Chimaji Kohojkar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Murbad in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Lallubhai Pranubhai, acting Head Karkun, taluka Broach in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Privileges leave for two months and sixteen days is granted to Mr M P Kharoghat, I C S, Dist Judge, Ratnagiri, from such date as he may be relieved by Mr R J C Lord, I C S.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Balwant Govind Kelkar, acting Mahalkari, petha Dhond in the district of Poona, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Dist Depy Collr, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Hallal Bhide to act as Dist Depuy Collr, Bijapur, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C G Nurse to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Arabic, continuing to be a Member of the said Committee for examinations in Urdu and Persian.

Mr H F Brayson, Dist Depy Collr Sehwan, is allowed furlough for six months.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balvant Moghe to Depy Collr, Dharwar during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to auth Mr Osman Ismailji a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company service to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay

Under the provisions of Sections 7 and 12 of the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden viz:—Lieut N S Coghill Asst Resident Aden Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dhoin C I E Mr Hormusjee Cawasjee Mr Charles De Courcy Bagichole and Mr Peter William Forbes

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 license to solemnize Marriages is hereby granted to the Rev John Rutherford Morris of the Free Church of Scotland.

Under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Rev Robert C Ward of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev J Henderson M A to be Chaplain Church of Scotland date of his services being replaced at the disposal of this Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy I C S to act as Secy to Government Political Special Judicial and Legislative Depts during the absence on leave of Mr S W Edgerley C I E I C S or pending further orders.

H E the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Rev H J Bruce, of the American Marathi Mission, Satara, of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 for the Presidency of Bombay.

Capt G S Thomson, M B, M Ch, I M S, acting Civil Surg, Satara, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 22nd Dec 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Lieut M H Anderson, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 28th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, Suptdg Engr, Northern Divn, is transferred to the Central Division during the absence of Mr Davidson on privilege leave or until further orders.

On relief by Mr D George, Mr H V M Phillips, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred to the Dharwar Irrigation Dist.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Algar Mrs
Allan Cecil Miss
Allen W H
Alvares N Dr
Anderson J
Andrew Edwin Mrs
Baboo Baynath Chowbey
Barnard Elsie Miss
Barneby W T
Brodsky Sophie Miss
Browne C H Rev
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff
Cardoz Maria Mrs
Cattani F
Chatterton Dr
Chard A
Clarke Chas B Rev
Dennis G W
Devonzier P
Dinshaw S Cama
Dodd J
Dodds J Mrs
Drucker Emilia Miss
Elmore John H
Evans Parker Mrs
Ewing A Orr
Foora I
Fowler Reginald Mrs
Frere W H
Freshfield Phebe Miss
Gantley W A
George Elias
George D
Griedley W O
Hartwall Miss
Harvey E J
Hockley E Mrs
Hohn Alfred
Holberg Adolf
Hunt Miss
Jenkins Rosa Mrs
Kirkman Miss
Kitchen B Rev
Klotz Gustav
Knight Lolita Miss
Lingi Marcenaro
Mackenzie R D
Mohamed Tewfik Kaga
Moritz M
McCarten H Rev
Mills K Mrs
Mosso G Mrs
Naylor P
Nice J W
Nickols Harold
Norman J W
Overthrow J Mrs
Oviedo Francisco
Patterson W Kilby
Petlie F
Peterson C K
Pilcher Sergt
Pillay C Rangasamy
Plurto H
Primadis Anton
Reynolds Alan
Roodrow James
Rudd Norman
Russell R P
Samuel Max
Saunders T E
Scott J
Seidman Isak
Sen B B
Sorrow Malwill W B
Sharpe F S
Smith Mrs
Stead R W
Taylor M Mrs
Vale Mrs
Vignan A Dr
Wadeson Miss
Watts Mrs
Wearing Miss
Webster H R
Whittle A J
Wilson Temple Mrs
Williams T J
Witkowski C

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF FEBRUARY 1899.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and at Jacobabad and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bellary, and 8 at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot and Belgaum.

The maximum temprature is from 5° to 9° in excess of the Normal in Rajputana and at Lahore, Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Surat and Poona, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess in Sind and at Ratnagiri and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 45° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are locally large in some places, and the skies are partially clouded at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Rajkot and Lahore.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to nearly two-tenths of an inch, and the weather there is in an unsettled condition.

G. I. TOWERS,
Meterological Reporter for Western India.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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Rupee Vials at all Chemists.
Send for Munyon's "Guide to *Health*."
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
"WONDERFUL EFFECT."
Mr. THOMAS JARDINE, who lives at 6, Gordon House, High Road, Chiswick, says: "I have tried the Munyon Rheumatism Cure for a severe attack of rheumatism, and found it to be very beneficial. It had a wonderful effect upon me, and I regard it as a boon to suffering humanity.'
MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.
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MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.
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MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S HEADACHE CURE stops headache in three minutes. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S NERVE CURE cure all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and is a wonderful tonic. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S ASTHMA CURE and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.
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MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S PILE OINTMENT positively cures all forms of piles. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S VITALIZER—the great tonic for men. Price Four Rupees.
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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
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And
The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
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Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

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DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
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Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
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It ranks among Chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among Cocoas: it is unequalled! Wholesome, Nourishing & Digestible.
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The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine
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BRAND
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Full Cream.
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST 13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... 53,37,417
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles,	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
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Our position is Unique. The Sterling has been strictly

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At no time have we been Identified with a Cheaper construction.

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The well-known Sterling quality will be strictly maintained in our 1899 models, despite the Reduced selling price.

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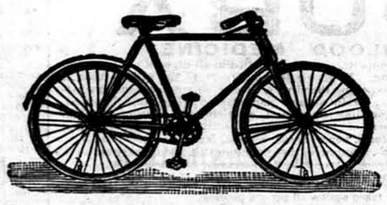

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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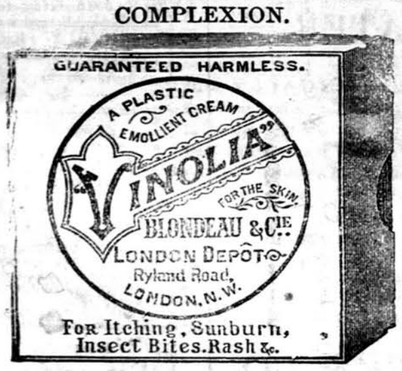

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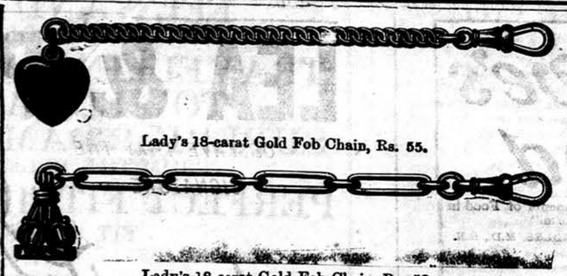
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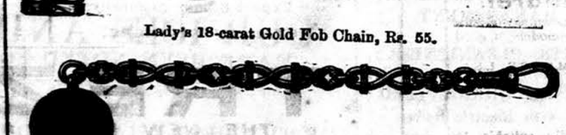
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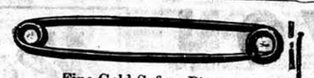
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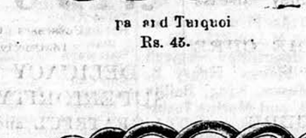
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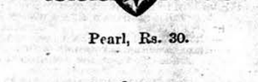
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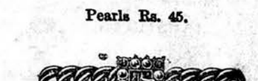
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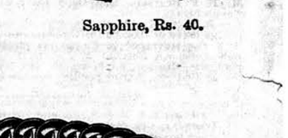
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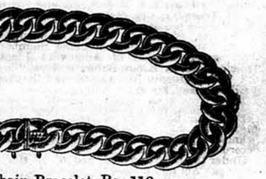
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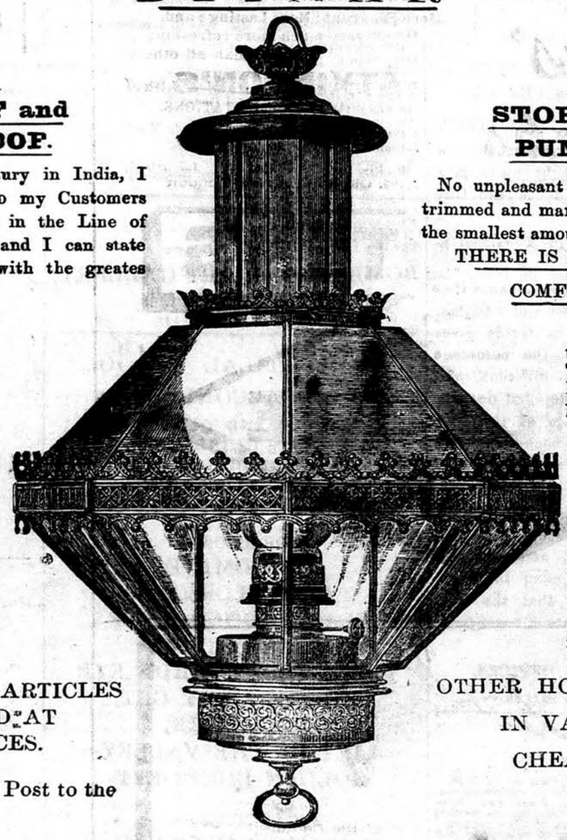

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.